FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1850. [NO. 1710.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Copartnership.

THE undersigned having entered into a Copartnership, under the firm of COOK & JOHNSON, have taken the Store recently occupied by Cook & Powell, where they offer for sale, on favorable terms,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery,
And an extensive Stock of
GROCERIES,
To which they invite the attention of dealers in the market.

JOHN H. COOK.
ROBT. JOHNSON.
March 4, 1850. 9-3w

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IN returning my thanks for the very liberal encouragement received from the trade during the year '49, I would inform them and the public that I have permanently located myself at 247 Baltimore Street, nearly opposite Hanover, which place I have had erected with special reference to the wholesale LAMP AND OIL TRADE.

My stock of Etherial, Camphine and Oil Lamps has been largely increased. I have also added several New Styles, entirely original in the Ethereal line, which, with an entirely new arrangement for the manufacture of my justly celebrated Etherial Oil, warrants me in promising to the trade inducements equal to any similar establishment in the country. Dealers can now find from the smallest Taper to the costly Chandelier, Girandole, Candle Brackets, for Burning Etherial, Pine Oil, Gas, or Lard, with a full assortment of Globes, Glasses, Paper and Tin Shades, Mats, and everything pertaining to the above business.

All orders promptly filled and packed with care.

J. S. TOUGH, 247 Baltimore St.,
Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1850. 9-5w

CANDY $12 00 per 100 lbs.
Steam Candy Manufactory & Fruit Store,
Nos. 183 & 185 Pratt Street, near Hanover,
BALTIMORE, Md.

WE beg leave to call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers in Fruits and Confectionary, to our Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the most moderate terms.

The very best quality CANDY only **$12 00** per 100 lbs., which is less than it can be bought for in the United States.

We also keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Prunes, and Preserves, of all kinds, put up in a style which cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Persons wishing a list of prices before purchasing, can obtain them at the above place.

We guarantee to sell as low, and if any thing, for less than any establishment in this or any other city. Goods shipped free of charge, and packing carefully attended to.

LEWIS F. MUNDER & CO.,
183 and 185, Pratt St., near Hanover,
Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 26, 1850. 9-7w

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR MARCH, 1850.

J.W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$35,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 31, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 16, 1850.
15 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 3 Prizes of 2,000, 1 of 1,700, 1 of 1,362, 10 Prizes of 1,300, 10 of 700, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters		$2 50
Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	30 00

$70,000!
$30,000! $20,000! $15,000!
100 Prizes of $1,200!
114 do. of 1,100!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class C, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 23, 1850.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Grand Capital of $70,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,817, 100 of 1,200, 114 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) 1,100, &c. &c.
Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$280 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	35 00

$50,000!
TICKETS ONLY TEN DOLLARS!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 36, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 30, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,708, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
8td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $205, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.

DANIEL McNEILL.
Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

To Carpenters and Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C., will let out to the lowest bidder, on the 16th day of March next, the building of a new house of worship, 36 by 65 feet, to be constructed of wood, the contractor furnishing his materials. The draft of the building can be seen at the Store of William H. White, in this place.

GEO. CROMARTIE and others,
Trustees.
Elizabethtown, Feb. 25, 1850. 9-2w

Office P. & W. P. R. Co., Fayetteville,
March 4, 1850.

100 GOOD LABORERS can find employment on the Plank Road line, between Little River and Carthage, if application is made soon.

F. COOPER,
9-2w Engineer.

Professor Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound.

INFALLIBLE for renewing, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair, removing Scurf, Dandriff, and all affections of the Scalp, and curing Eruptions on the Skin, Diseases of the Glands, Muscles, and Integuments, and relieving Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, &c., &c. With this preparation, "there is no such word as fail." The first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance, and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandriff, healing wounds, curing contusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands, and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice. In cheapness as well as efficacy, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense cash sales of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail at twenty-five cents per bottle, which is from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than the price of any other preparation now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and skin (embracing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament,) in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

The affinity between the membranes which constitute the skin, and the hair which draws its sustenance from this triple envelope, is very close. All diseases of the hair originate in the skin of the head. If the pores of the scalp are clogged, or if the blood and other fluids do not circulate freely through the small vessels which feed the roots with moisture and impart life to the fibres, the result is scurf, dandriff, shedding of the hair, grayness, dryness, and harshness of the ligaments, and entire baldness, as the case may be. Stimulate the skin to healthful action with the Tricopherous, and the torpid vessels, recovering their activity, will annihilate the disease. In all affections of the skin, and of the substrata of muscles and integuments, the process and the effect are the same. It is upon the skin, the muscular fibre, and the glands, that the Tricopherous has its specific action, and in all affections and injuries of these organs, it is a sovereign remedy.

Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office 137 Broadway, New York For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville N. C. And the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.
March 1, 1850 9-5w

FAMILY SCHOOL.

A FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will be opened at their residence, 5 miles from Fayetteville, on the 20th of July next. This place (formerly the summer seat of the Hon. Louis D. Henry,) has always been remarkable for its salubrity. The situation is elevated and beautiful, and the nature of the soil peculiarly favorable to exercise in the open air.

This School is intended to be similar in character to that formerly conducted by Mrs. Hardin, (then Miss Jones) with her mother, the late Mrs. Edward Jones, at Rock Rest, Chatham County.

The number of pupils will be limited. Several having already applied, early applications are requested from others who may desire to place their daughters with us; as otherwise, provision will be made at the opening of the School, for 10 only. The School will be continued at Fayetteville until June next, when we shall remove to the country. Parents and Guardians may place their daughters and wards with us at any time before or after the 20th of July.

Terms:—For Board and Tuition $75 per Session of 5 months, payable in advance. When pupils remain during the vacations, $10 in addition will be charged, making $160 per annum.

For further and more particular information, address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

W. H. HARDIN.
Feb. 25, 1850. 8 3w

Mountain Butter, Irish Planting Potatoes, Seed Oats,

For sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 25, 1850. 8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at February Term last, taken Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of Duncan J. McColl, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

W. D. McNEILL, Adm'r.
Bladen county, Feb. 14, 1850.

Valuable NEGROES for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in the town of Elizabeth, on Monday the 1st day of April next, SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, viz: three likely young men, two women, a girl and child. The sale will be upon a credit of 6 months, the purchasers giving their notes and good security.

W. D. McNEILL,
Adm'r of Duncan J. McColl.
Bladen county, Feb. 14, 1850. 7-ts

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Hooke's building He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.
January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil.

Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 911f

5 HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining Counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham who may be disposed to visit him. From his long experience in the management of a House of Entertainment, and his diligence hitherto in attending to his friends, encourage him to expect a liberal support. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.

R. T. LONG.
Feb. 8, 1850. 6-tf

HYSON, Imperial, Oolong TEAS; Jujube Paste; London Mustard; best Salad Oil; Arrowroot; Farina; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Pepper; Spice; Cinnamon; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal .Eratus; Yeast Powders. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 6tf

To Carpenters and Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 1st day of March next, for the erection of a Methodist Church in the town of Cheraw. Dimensions 65 feet long, 41 feet wide, 23 feet in the clear, with galleries, portico, and steeple. For a plan and specifications, apply to

JOHN W. LEAK,
Ch'n of the Building Committee.
Cheraw, Feb. 5, 1850. 6-1m

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,
40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

WE keep constantly on hand, Williams's Rectified Rye Whiskey, at 75 cents per gallon, not inferior to any article of the sort made in North Carolina.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 29, 1850. 5-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE has received to-day, a very large supply of GARDEN SEED, of the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

Early white Dutch Turnip,
Cabbage, a great variety,
Peas, Beets, Radish,
Parsnip, Carrot, Celery,
Cucumber, Egg Plant,
Pepper, Tomato, Squash,
Sweet Corn, &c. &c.,
All of the best varieties. Price 5 cts. per paper.

—ALSO—

A supply of *Collard Seed*, of the growth of 1848.
Jan. 28, 1850. 501f

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.
CURE FOLLOWS CURE.

MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of WILD CHERRY,

THE original and genuine Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Croup, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above Diseases, is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

STILL ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
Read this Extraordinary Case.

Dr Swayne—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, and difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming, there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physicians thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack Tp., Pa.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO ALL INVALIDS AND FRIENDS OF INVALIDS.

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry—that is Dr. Swayne's; all others, by a little inquiry in the quarters where they originate, will be found to be "imitations and counterfeit." The great and increasing demand for the "original article" has induced a host of unprincipled men to put forth spurious mixtures, and to give currency to their nostrums, attach the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. As you value your lives, beware of them. Some are called Balsams, Cherry Pectoral, Wild Cherry and Tar, Wine of Wild Cherry, Wild Cherry Pills, Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and a host of others, who, in some way, attach the name of Wild Cherry. No one ever thought of using this name for an article of their own until it had become established and known as belonging to one of the greatest remedies ever discovered for the benefit of the human family.

That remedy is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the original and only genuine. Remember, it is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon: also his signature.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,

A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES ☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A MILD and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical sufferings, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Race and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, sole Agent for Fayetteville. Also by A. C. Evans & Bro., Wilmington, N. C.; J. & W. Johnson, Clinton, N. C. [4-ow4w]

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

There is reason to fear that the Prince of Darkness views this land, for the first time, with a smile of joy. He beholds, from one end to the other, an event, almost eagerly expected, which, in the opinion of the wise, will cause more suffering and sin, more outward violence and inward bitterness, than any which has occurred in modern times. He beholds some who talk of this event with a calmness, perhaps an indifference, scarcely exhibited in every day affairs, and others who arouse themselves into an excitement, equalled, only, by that of the Bachanal who becomes a slave to his first impressions, and resolves that nothing earthly or heavenly shall thwart his views. All classes, ages, and sexes, men of all conditions and occupations, pursue the same course—either a cool or an excited, yet, an equally mad determination, to contemplate the dissolution of this Union, until, from a fixed thought only, it will become an earnest desire. And, yet, in this movement of alarm and danger, the Almighty looks down from Heaven, uninvoked. Scarce one prayer is offered for the salvation of our country. Christians forget that there is a hand which wills the destiny of Nations, and which, when the sun of their glory is in its meridian splendor, can extinguish it for ever. Christians, even holy Ministers, join with the world, in this onward course, never reflecting, after the first impressions are received, whether their conduct is consistent with civil or religious duty, with allegiance to their country or their God.

Under ordinary circumstances, it is proper to leave matters of very general consideration, in which the Nation at large is concerned, or the interests of different sections conflict, to Statesmen who will exercise a feeling of patriotism, not entirely narrowed up by their own boundaries, and who, from a habit of viewing with affection the interests of all, will not indeed love their own people less, but will love the Union more. Those of us who have been accustomed, from an isolated position, to contemplate with favor matters only which promote our own welfare, are excusable for being too contracted to judge, with fairness, a more extended policy. But, when it happens that Statesmen from the North, or from the South, to gratify their sectional prejudices, or, more basely, to secure a mistaken favor, which often depends on the votes of extreme men from both factions, goad those, over whom they have an immediate influence, into actions which threaten the happiness of all sections, it becomes the duty of any honest man who can do so consistently with his conscience, at least to create a pause, and invoke reflection.

It is with such feelings and opinions that we propose, by no means to advocate, but to examine in part the Wilmot proviso. Not for the purpose of inflaming the mind; nor yet entirely to subdue the interest which that subject has excited; least of all to satisfy any man that, in case of the worst, he can shrink from the most decided action in behalf of his own portion of this country. But as far as our influence extends, to stay an irrevocable determination to pursue a settled course, before the event takes place which threatens to aggravate us, and before full investigation in the Southern Convention. To prepare ourselves for the reception of any compromise which may be fair for all parts of this great confederacy.

He who upholds the doctrine, that a Nation ought to be governed by the false notions of honor which influence individuals, or that a Nation ought to be as excitable in her conduct towards others of the great family, as mere men are, in the infirmity of their nature, is unfit to be trusted with national affairs. The high sounding expressions of "liberty or death," are admirably adapted to the use of the orator, when there is hope of success—of ultimate blessing to his country. But the man who could advance the monstrous doctrine, that it were better for every one of his fellow-citizens, men, women, and children, to suffer an ignominious death, than that his country should be under involuntary subjection to another, or endure any other hopeless calamity which God might see proper to inflict upon her, and who could desire to see such a doctrine put into execution, is not a christian, a philanthropist nor a patriot. Nations, and those who control them, however appointed, should be actuated by the desire of promoting their people's happiness; and, whether it be immediate or remote, they should adopt such measures, even if of resistance, as in sound judgment seem calculated to secure that happiness. On this principle only, can war for honor be justified. Because there are insults, to which if an independent people submit, other insults, wrongs, and aggressions will follow, leading either to certain and more dangerous war, or to destruction of their prosperity and happiness.

Let us be satisfied, before we resolve to dissolve the Union or to fight, that we are likely to receive a direct and insufferable injury, or an insult threatening such injury. We do not say that such will not be the case if the Wilmot proviso is passed. Let that subject be fully investigated. But we do say, that any man who would involve this country in a civil, perhaps interminable war, and sever it into its original parts, on any other grounds, is a traitor to his own section and to the whole Union.

When the Wilmot proviso was first proposed, it was generally thought that some portions of the newly acquired territory were adapted to slave labor. Otherwise, such earnestness, such anxiety to carry their point, would not have been displayed on either side. If, in the nature of things, slavery was destined not to extend beyond the bounds now occupied by it, a law of Congress so declaring, would have been simply ridiculous, and our Representatives would have performed their duty, if they believed it unconstitutional, by protesting against it. On the other hand, Northern men would have been satisfied with the natural course of events, and, probably, would have refrained from passing a useless and irritating law. If, however, it is the case, and we believe it is, that portions of this territory are adapted to slave labor; if the interest of the South requires, and our people wish, to introduce slavery into such portions, away with all talk about theories of honor. Whatever may be the constitutional powers of Congress, if we, as a large section of this Union, demand the privilege of carrying, into a reasonable portion of our territory, any of our institutions, not only not incompatible with, but recognised by the constitution, and which we think necessary to our perfect and equal enjoyment thereof, it would be the grossest injustice to refuse us that liberty, or even to deny us such laws as might be necessary to secure it: it would be a violation of the spirit on which the constitution was compromised. The only question then for the South, after giving such time as is customary among independent Nations, to retrieve errors, would be to choose between two evils. How that choice would terminate, it is not difficult to foresee. We know not how many, but, probably, not more than one-third of the white population in the South, are slave owners. But the two other thirds would fight for the rights of the minority, as soon as they would for their own. Justly so. For, if a Nation goes to war, frequently, to avenge an injury, committed to one of her citizens, surely, that war would be just, which was waged to protect a large portion of them.

If, however, it is ascertained that the Wilmot proviso will not prohibit slavery in any territory adapted to it, then, it becomes a question whether its passage would be a violation of the constitution, or an outrage on our principles, to which we could not submit. The conscientious passing of an act, contrary to the constitution, in which no injury is intended, and none received, surely need agitate no one. We think, under all the circumstances—of powers heretofore used by Congress,—of the opinions expressed by many able men of the South—and of that influence which prejudice really exerts over the conscience—that such would be the passing of the Wilmot proviso. On the other hand, regard its passage as simply a wilful violation, (no wrong being yet intended,) and, though such conduct ought to draw upon the heads of its perpetrators, the execrations of all who care to preserve the purity of our institutions, yet, no serious alarm need be excited.

Let us look at the Wilmot proviso as an insult.

When our honor is wronged by foreign powers, those at the head of our affairs can best determine, whether, and in what manner, reparation should be made. But, in their intercourse with each other, as representatives of the various parts of this extended country, they would mingle, in all questions of delicacy and propriety, arising among themselves, and concerning the different sections which they represent, too much their opinions and feelings as individuals. Thus it was, perhaps, that the present question of insult arose among them, and not among the people of the South. Now, in such matters, *we* are the best judges of what we can endure, with safety to our honor, from our brothers. Foreign relations may be one thing; but the humblest free and honest white man of this country is entitled to judge of the acts of his brethren with respect to himself; and his opinions and feelings are not to be governed by the code of honor which any particular class of society may see proper to adopt. He is capable of determining how far the feelings of private relationship can be, justly, carried into such matters; and whether, as in case of an actual brother, while he would repel an injury, he might, without disgrace, suffer some insults to go unavenged. We believe those who regard the subject under consideration as of practical importance, have not raised the point of honor at all. And we believe the others, if they viewed it in the same light, would, at least, waive such considerations. It has not heretofore been thought an unpardonable insult for a Northern man to say that the institution of slavery ought not to be extended. Petitions are received for its abolition in some places, during every session of Congress, and, however silly they may be considered, no one thinks that they jeopardise the honor of the South. In similar disputes, hitherto, the point of honor has not been raised. And the South has been satisfied with compromises, from which she derived practical advantage, permitting the prohibition of slavery in some sections, to which it might, possibly, have extended. In fact, many of our leading men show a great anxiety to throw the blame of its existence upon others, as if they, at least, would not, now, vote for its introduction here. If the Wilmot proviso be an insult, it is so not as a reflection on our institutions. If it is intended to inform us, that we are precluded, by circumstances, from enjoying the new territory, but that we would not be permitted to do so, in any case, it is very justly calculated to excite our feelings. This is the interpretation put on it by many intelligent men. Among men the propriety of taking offence depends upon the intention of him that gives, more than on the understanding of him that receives, an insult. We do not think that a more punctilious rule should be adopted in our present difficulty. Now, if we credit the sincerity of our Northern brethren, (and we wish them to believe us sincere,) they do not intend the insult which some receive. They think that the constitution does not carry slavery into newly acquired territory; that Congress has the power to legislate on the matter; and that it is the duty of Congress to declare a prohibition. If such is the case, and if no injury, in fact, results to us, why take offence, and risk the happiness of millions? Do not all civilized nations view the matter as the North does? Would we be degraded in their eyes? Would we lose any of our own self respect? The case would be, precisely, as if we had a majority in Congress, and legislated slavery into all the territory, nature at the same time indicating that it would extend there, any way. How uncharitable and foolish would we consider it in the North, admitting that the act made no difference in practice, to consider our course such an insult as would justify dissolution of the Union, and all the horrors which, it is supposed, would follow.

But suppose the Wilmot proviso has all the objections named, and that it is passed. Is Congress omnipotent? Does not the very nature of our government, with its three Supreme Departments, suppose that such measures are not irremediable? Especially, will not every faithful citizen await the application of those remedies which the constitution has provided? We do not propose to discuss the Veto power. But any unnecessary measure which threatens the Union, is inconsiderate, however long in being matured, and the whole history of the Wilmot proviso shews excitement on all sides. The President has declared, too, that he would use all his constitutional powers to preserve the Union. If, however, which we cannot believe, he should betray his trust, are those gentlemen serious who say that the Judiciary would decide the controversy in favor of the South? Then, the law being unconstitutional, our rights will be unharmed. Its passage will be a nullity, and will be pronounced so by the test which the constitution itself has provided. The triumph of the South will be complete in the voice of the Judges.

But let all go against us. Let Congress pass an unjust and oppressive measure; let the President shrink from his duty, and approve it; let the Supreme Court forget their sacred obligation; or, last, let them all be right, and the constitution against us, and there is a power superior to the constitution and its creatures. We must be willing to submit the whole grievance to the People. We will say to our brothers of the North—'Your representatives have passed a law injurious and insulting to the South; the chief officer of our common country has sanctioned the wrong; the last resource pointed out by the constitution, tells us, the only remedy is *repeal*. We therefore call upon you, by all the ties of fraternity, by your love for yourselves, for us, and for our whole country, to undo the aggravating wrong.' Thus long we ought to pause with a foreign people—indulgence should not be less towards those so closely connected with us. Our word for it, a favorable result would follow. There would be but one voice in the South. In the North, the contest would be to sustain the Union or not. Every patriot there would vote for a Union man. When the next Congress met justice would be done, harmony would be restored, and our country would be saved.

Let us try every means which a virtuous and honorable people may try, to preserve the Union. Then, if our natural allies will be our enemies, if they hear not the voice of affection nor of reason, our duty to ourselves, our country, and our God is done. With a voice of seven thunders be proclaimed—Let the Union be dissolved!

SKELETON.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"
Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear,
Person Street.
Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

J. E. TOOMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

Dr. J. N. BAIRD,
Of the firm of McKenney & Baird, Dentists,
NORFOLK, VA.,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in Fayetteville the third week in March next, for the purpose of tendering his *professional services* to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

☞ All orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel will meet with prompt attention.
Norfolk, Feb. 11, 1850. 6-tf

CLARIFIED SUGAR.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,
2 Hhds. Clarified Sugar,
15 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, sweet and cheap.
Feb. 16. 7-2m

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on the South side of Rowan street. Possession given immediately. Apply to
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 11, 1850. 2tf

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c., FOR SALE.

I HAVE received a choice lot of Fruit Trees from the Nurseries of Messrs. J. & T. Lindley. This and next month is the time to plant them. I have also a variety of Green House and Hardy Plants, Evergreens, Roses and other shrubs. Hyacinths and Tulips, in pots set for bloom, at 20 to 50 cts. each; Dahlias, 25 to 50 cts. each; Tigridia, 50 cts. per doz., blooms all summer; Chinese Lillies, and other choice bulbs. Strawberries, 50 to 75 cts. per 100.

Also, a few bottles of a wash to kill insects on oranges and oleanders.

Flower Pots of all sizes.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 4, 1850. 5-6w

VALUABLE LOT AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday, March 16th, 1850, will be sold at the Market House, that valuable LOT, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, known as the property of Jas. W. England and Wm. M. Johnson. Terms at sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Ag't.
Feb'y 1, 1850. 5ts

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

In the Senate, March 5th, at the request of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Mason of Virginia read his remarks, as committed to writing, as follows:—

I have, senators, believed from the first that the agitation of the subject of slavery would, if not prevented by some timely and effective measure, end in disunion. Entertaining this opinion, I have, on all proper occasions, endeavored to call the attention of both of the two great parties which divide the country to adopt some measure to prevent so great a disaster, but without success. The agitation has been permitted to proceed, with almost no attempt to resist it, until it has reached a period when it can no longer be disguised or denied that the Union is in danger. You have thus had forced upon you the greatest and the gravest question that can ever come under your consideration—How can the Union be preserved?

To give a satisfactory answer to this mighty question, it is indispensable to have an accurate and thorough knowledge of the nature and the character of the cause by which the Union is endangered. Without such knowledge it is impossible to pronounce, with any certainty, by what measure it can be saved—just as it would be impossible for a physician to pronounce in the case of some dangerous disease, with any certainty, by what remedy the patient could be saved, without similar knowledge of the nature and character of the cause of the disease. The first question, then, presented for consideration, in the investigation I propose to make, in order to obtain such knowledge, is—What is it that has endangered the Union?

To this question there can be but one answer: that the immediate cause is the almost universal discontent which pervades all the States composing the southern section of the Union. This widely extended discontent is not of recent origin. It commenced with the agitation of the slavery question, and has been increasing ever since. The next question, going one step further back, is—What has caused this widely diffused and almost universal discontent?

It is a great mistake to suppose, as is by some, that it originated with demagogues, who excited the discontent with the intention of aiding their personal advancement, or with the disappointed ambition of certain politicians, who resorted to it as the means of retrieving their fortunes. On the contrary, all the great political influences of the section were arrayed against excitement, and exerted to the utmost to keep the people quiet. The great mass of the people of the South were divided, as in the other section, into whigs and democrats. The leaders and the presses of both parties in the South were very solicitous to prevent excitement and to preserve quiet, because it was seen that the effects of the former would necessarily tend to weaken, if not destroy, the political ties which united them with their respective parties in the other section Those who know the strength of party ties will readily appreciate the immense force which this cause exerted against agitation, and in favor of preserving quiet. But, as great as it was, it was not sufficiently so to prevent the wide-spread discontent which now pervades the section. No; some cause, far deeper and more powerful than the one supposed, must exist, to account for discontent so wide and deep. The question, then, recurs, What is the cause of this discontent? It will be found in the belief of the people of the southern States, as prevalent as the discontent itself, that they cannot remain, as things now are, consistently with honor and safety, in the Union. The next question to be considered is, what has caused this belief?

One of the causes is, undoubtedly, to be traced to the long-continued agitation of the slave question on the part of the North, and the many aggressions which they have made on the rights of the South during the time. I will not enumerate them at present, as it will be done hereafter in its proper place.

There is another lying back of it, with which this is intimately connected, that may be regarded as the great and primary cause. That is to be found in the fact that the equilibrium between the two sections in the government, as it stood when the constitution was ratified and the government put in action, has been destroyed. At that time there was nearly a perfect equilibrium between the two, which afforded ample means to each to protect itself against the aggressions of the other; but, as it now stands, one section has the exclusive power of controlling the government, which leaves the other without any adequate means of protecting itself against encroachment and oppression. To place this subject distinctly before you, I have, senators, prepared a brief statistical statement, showing the relative weight of the two sections in the government under the first census of 1790 and the last census of 1840.

According to the former, the population of the United States, including Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which then were in their incipient condition of becoming States, but were not actually admitted, amounted to 3,929,327. Of this number the northern States had 1,977,899, and the southern 1,951,072—making a difference of only 25,827 in favor of the former States. The number of States, including Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, was sixteen; of which eight, including Vermont, belonged to the northern section, and eight, including Kentucky and Tennessee, to the southern—making an equal division of the States between the two sections under the first census. There was a small preponderance in the House of Representatives, and in the electoral college, in favor of the northern, owing to the fact that, according to the provisions of the constitution, in estimating federal numbers, five slaves count but three; but it was too small to affect sensibly the perfect equilibrium which, with that exception, existed at the time. Such was the equality of the two sections when the States composing them agreed to enter into a federal Union. Since then the equilibrium between them has been greatly disturbed.

According to the last census, the aggregate population of the United States amounted to 17,063,357, of which the northern section contained 9,728,920, and the southern 7,334,437—making a difference, in round numbers, of 2,400,000. The number of States had increased from sixteen to twenty-six, making an addition of ten States. In the mean time, the position of Delaware had become doub

add three other States in a short time to the northern section, making five States; and increasing the present number of its States from fifteen to twenty, and of its senators from thirty to forty. On the contrary, there is not a single Territory in progress in the southern section, and no certainty that any additional State will be added to it during the decade. The prospect, then, is, that the two sections in the Senate, should the efforts now made to exclude the South from the newly acquired Territories succeed, will stand, before the end of the decade, twenty-one northern States to fifteen southern, (considering Delaware as neutral,) and forty-two northern senators to twenty-eight southern. This great increase of senators, added to the great increase of members of the House of Representatives and electoral college on the part of the North, which must take place under the next decade, will effectually and irretrievably destroy the equilibrium which existed when the government commenced.

Had this destruction been the operation of time, without the interference of government, the South would have had no reason to complain; but such was not the fact. It was caused by the legislation of this government, which was appointed as the common agent of all, and charged with the protection of the interests and security of all. The legislation by which it has been effected may be classed under three heads: The first is, that series of acts by which the South has been excluded from the common territory belonging to all of the States, as the members of the federal Union, and which have had the effect of extending vastly the portion allotted to the northern section, and restricting within narrow limits the portion left the South; the next consists in adopting a system of revenue and disbursements, by which an undue proportion of the burden of taxation has been imposed upon the South, and an undue proportion of its proceeds appropriated to the North; and the last is a system of political measures by which the original character of the government has been radically changed. I propose to bestow upon each of these, in the order they stand, a few remarks, with the view of showing that it is owing to the action of this government that the equilibrium between the two sections has been destroyed, and the whole powers of the system centred in a sectional majority.

The first of the series of acts by which the South was deprived of its due share of the Territories originated with the confederacy which preceded the existence of this government. It is to be found in the provision of the ordinance of 1787. Its effect was to exclude the South entirely from that vast and fertile region which lies between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, now embracing five States and one Territory. The next of the series is the Missouri compromise, which excluded the South from that large portion of Louisiana which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min., excepting what is included in the State of Missouri. The last of the series excluded the South from the whole of the Oregon Territory. All these, in the slang of the day, were what are called slave Territories, and not free soil; that is, Territories belonging to slaveholding powers and open to the emigration of masters with their slaves. By these several acts, the South was excluded from 1,338,-925 square miles, an extent of country considerably exceeding the entire valley of the Mississippi. To the South was left the portion of the territory of Louisiana lying south of 36 deg. 30 min., and the portion north of it included in the State of Missouri—the portion lying south of 36 deg. 30 min., including the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, and the territory lying west of the latter and south of 36 deg. 30 min., called the Indian country. These, with the Territory of Florida, now the State, make the whole 283,503 square miles. To this must be added the territory acquired with Texas. If the whole should be added to the southern section, it would make an increase of 325,520, which would make the whole left to the South 609,023. But a large part of Texas is still in contest between the two sections, which leaves it uncertain what will be the real extent of the portion of territory that may be left to the South.

I have not included the territory recently acquired by the treaty with Mexico. The North is making the most strenuous efforts to appropriate the whole to herself by excluding the South from every foot of it. If she should succeed, it will add to that from which the South has already been excluded 526,078 square miles, and would increase the whole which the North has appropriated to herself to 1,764,023, not including the portion that she may succeed in excluding us from in Texas. To sum up the whole, the U. States, since they declared their independence, have acquired 2,373,046 square miles of territory, from which the North will have excluded the South, if she should succeed in monopolizing the newly-acquired Territories, about three-fourths of the whole, leaving to the South but about one-fourth.

Such is the first and great cause that has destroyed the equilibrium between the two sections in the government.

The next is the system of revenue and disbursements which has been adopted by the government. It is well known that the government has derived its revenue mainly from duties on imports. I shall not undertake to show that such duties must necessarily fall mainly on the exporting States, and that the South, as the great exporting portion of the Union, has in reality paid vastly more than her due proportion of the revenue; because I deem it unnecessary, as the subject has on so many occasions been fully discussed. Nor shall I, for the same reasons, undertake to show that a far greater portion of the revenue has been disbursed at the North than its due share; and that the joint effect of these causes has been to transfer a vast amount from South to North, which, under an equal system of revenue and disbursements, would not have been lost to her. If to this be added, that many of the duties were imposed, not for revenue, but for protection—that is, intended to put money, not in the treasury, but directly into the pocket of the manufacturers—some conception may be formed of the immense amount which, in the long course of sixty years, has been transferred from South to North. There are no data by which it can be estimated with any certainty, but it is safe to say that it amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. Under the most moderate estimate, it would be sufficient to add greatly to the wealth of the North, and thus greatly increase her population by attracting emigration from all quarters to that section.

This, combined with the great and primary cause, amply explains why the North has acquired a preponderance over every department of the government by its disproportionate increase of population and States. The former, as has been shown, has increased in fifty years 2,400,000 over that of the South. This increase of population, during so long a period, is satisfactorily accounted for by the number of emigrants and the increase of their descendants, which have been attracted to the Northern section from Europe and the South, in consequence of the advantages derived from the causes assigned. If they had not existed—if the South had retained all the capital which has been extracted from her by the fiscal action of the government, and if it had not been excluded, by the ordinance of '87 and the Missouri compromise, from the region lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, and between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains north of 36 deg. 30 min.—it scarcely admits of a doubt that it would have divided the emigration with the North, and, by retaining her own people, would have at least equalled the North in population under the census of 1840, and probably under that about to be taken. She would also, if she had retained her equal rights in those Territories, have maintained an equality in the number of States with the North, and have preserved the equilibrium between the two sections that existed at the commencement of the government. The loss, then, of the equilibrium is to be attributed to the action of this Government.

But while these measures were destroying the equilibrium between the two sections, the action of the government was leading to a radical change in its character, by concentrating all the power of the system in itself. The occasion will not permit me to trace the measures by which this great change has been consummated. If it did, it would not be difficult to show that the process commenced at an early period of the government; that it proceeded, almost without interruption, step by step, until it absorbed virtually its entire powers; but without going through the whole process to establish the fact, it may be done satisfactorily by a very short statement.

That the government claims, and practically maintains, the right to decide in the last resort, as to the extent of its powers, will scarcely be denied by any one conversant with the political history of the country. That it also claims the right to resort to force to maintain whatever power she claims, against all opposition, is equally certain. Indeed it is apparent, from what we daily hear, that this has become the prevailing and fixed opinion of a great majority of the community. Now, I ask, what limitation can possibly be placed upon the powers of a government claiming and exercising such rights? And, if none can be, how can the separate governments of the States maintain and protect the powers reserved to them by the constitution, or the people of the several States maintain those which are reserved to them, and among others the sovereign powers by which and among which they ordained and established, not only their separate State constitutions and governments, but also the constitution and government of the United States? But, if they have no constitutional means of maintaining them against the right claimed by this government, it necessarily follows that they hold them at its pleasure and discretion, that they hold them at its pleasure and discretion, and that all the powers of the system are in reality concentrated in it. It follows that the character of the government has been changed, in consequence, from a federal republic, as it originally came from the hands of its framers, and that it has been changed into a great national consolidated democracy. It has, indeed, at present, all the characteristics of the latter, and not one of the former, although it still retains its outward form.

The result of the whole of these causes combined is, that the North has acquired a decided ascendancy over every department of this government, and through it a control over all the powers of the system. A single section, governed by the will of the numerical majority, has now, in fact, the control of the government and the entire powers of the system. What was once a constitutional federal republic is now converted, in reality, into one as absolute as that of the autocrat of Russia, and as despotic in its tendency as any absolute government that ever existed.

As, then, the North has the absolute control over the government, it is manifest, that on all questions between it and the South, where there is diversity of interests, the interest of the latter will be sacrificed to the former, however oppressive the effects may be, as the South possesses no means by which it can resist, through the action of the government. But if there was no question of vital importance to the South, in reference to which there was a diversity of views between the two sections, this state of things might be endured without the hazard of destruction to the South. But such is not the fact. There is a question of vital importance to the southern section, in reference to which the views and feelings of the two sections are as opposite and hostile as they can possibly be.

I refer to the relation between the two races in the southern section, which constitutes a vital portion of her social organization. Every portion of the North entertains views and feelings more or less hostile to it. Those most opposed and hostile regard it as a sin, and consider themselves under the most sacred obligation to use every effort to destroy it. Indeed, to the extent that they conceive they have power, they regard themselves as implicated in the sin, and responsible for suppressing it by the use of all and every means. Those less opposed and hostile regard it as a crime—an offence against humanity, as they call it, and, although not so fanatical, feel themselves bound to use all efforts to effect the same object; while those who are least opposed and hostile regard it as a blot and a stain on the character of what they call the nation, and feel themselves accordingly bound to give it no countenance or support. On the contrary, the southern section regards the relation as one which cannot be destroyed without subjecting the two races to the greatest calamity, and the section to poverty, desolation, and wretchedness; and, accordingly, they feel bound, by every consideration of interest and safety, to defend it.

This hostile feeling on the part of the North towards the social organization of the South long lay dormant, but it only required some cause to act on those who felt most intensely that they were responsible for its continuance to call it into action. The increasing power of this government and all its departments, furnished the cause. It was this which made an impression on the minds of many that there was little or no restraint to prevent the government from doing whatever it might choose to do. This was sufficient of itself to put the most fanatical portion of the North in action, for the purpose of destroying the existing relation between the two races in the South.

The first organized movement towards it commenced it 1835. Then, for the first time, societies were organized, presses established, lecturers sent forth to excite the people of the North, and incendiary publications scattered over the whole South through the mail. The South was thoroughly aroused. Meetings were held everywhere, and resolutions adopted, calling upon the North to apply a remedy to arrest the threatened evil, and pledging themselves to adopt measures for their own protection, if it was not arrested. At the meeting of Congress, petitions poured in from the North, calling upon Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit what they called the internal slave trade between the States, announcing, at the same time, that their ultimate object was to abolish slavery, not only in the District, but in the States and throughout the Union. At this period the number engaged in the agitation was small and possessed little or no personal influence.

Neither party in Congress had, at that time, any sympathy with them or their cause. The members of each party presented their petitions with great reluctance. Nevertheless, as small and contemptible as the party then was, both of the great parties of the North dreaded them.—They felt that, though small, they were organized in reference to a subject which had a great and a commanding influence over the Northern mind. Each party, on that account, feared to oppose their petitions, lest the opposite party should take advantage of the one who might do so, by favoring their petitions. The effect was, that both united in insisting that the petitions should be received, and that Congress should take jurisdiction of the subject for which they prayed. To justify their course, they took the extraordinary ground that Congress was bound to receive petitions on every subject, however objectionable it might be, and whether they had or had not jurisdiction over the subject. These views prevailed in the House of Representatives, and partially in the Senate, and thus the party succeeded in their first movements in gaining what they proposed—a position in Congress, from which agitation could be extended over the whole Union. This was the commencement of the agitation, which has ever since continued, and which, as is now acknowledged, has endangered the Union itself.

As for myself, I believed at that early period, if the party who got up the petitions should succeed in getting Congress to take jurisdiction, that agitation would follow, and that it would, in the end, if not arrested, destroy the Union. I then so expressed myself in debate, and called upon both parties to take grounds against assuming jurisdiction, but in vain. Had my voice been heeded, and had Congress refused to take jurisdiction, by the united votes of all parties, the agitation which followed would have been prevented, and the fanatical zeal that gives impulse to the agitation, and which has brought us to our present perilous condition, would have become extinguished from the want of something to feed the flame. *That* was the time for the North to show her devotion to the Union; but, unfortunately, both of the great parties of that section were so intent on obtaining or retaining party ascendency, that all other considerations were overlooked or forgotten.

What has since followed are but the natural consequences. With the success of their first movement, this small fanatical party began to acquire strength, and, with that, to become an object of courtship to both the great parties. The necessary consequence was, a further increase of power, and a gradual taunting of the opinions of both of the other parties with their doctrines, until the infection has extended over both; and the great mass of the population of the North, who, whatever may be their opinion of the original abolition party, which still preserves its distinctive organization, hardly ever fail, when it comes to acting, to co-operate in carrying out their measures. With the increase of their influence, they extended the sphere of their action. In a short time after the commencement of their first movement, they had acquired sufficient influence to induce the legislatures of most of the northern States to pass acts which, in effect, abrogated the provision of the constitution that provides for the delivery up of fugitive slaves. Not long after, petitions followed to abolish slavery in forts, magazines, and dock-yards, and all other places where Congress had exclusive power of legislation. This was followed by petitions and resolutions of legislatures of the northern States and popular meetings, to exclude the southern States from all Territories acquired, or to be acquired, and to prevent the admission of any State hereafter into the Union which, by its constitution, does not prohibit slavery. And Congress is invoked to do all this expressly with the view to the final abolition of slavery in the States. That has been avowed to be the ultimate object, from the beginning of the agitation until the present time; and yet the great body of both parties of the North, with the full knowledge of the fact, although disavowing the abolitionists, have co-operated with them in almost all their measures.

Such is a brief history of the agitation, as far as it has yet advanced. Now I ask, senators, what is there to prevent its further progress, until it fulfils the ultimate end proposed, unless some decisive measure should be adopted to prevent it?—Has any one of the causes which have added to its increase from its original small and contemptible beginning, until it has attained its present magnitude, diminished in force? Is the original cause of the movement, that slavery is a sin, and ought to be suppressed, weaker now than at the commencement? Or is the abolition party less numerous or influential, or have they less influence or control over the two great parties of the North in elections? Or has the South greater means of influencing or controlling the movements of this government now than it had when the agitation commenced? To all these questions but one answer can be given: no, no, no The very reverse is true. Instead of being weaker, all the elements in favor of agitation are stronger now than they were in 1835, when it first commenced, while all the elements of influence on the part of the South are weaker. Unless something decisive is done, I again ask, what is to stop this agitation, before the great and final object at which it aims—the abolition of slavery in the States—is consummated? Is it, then, not certain that if something decisive is not now done to arrest it, the South will be forced to choose between abolition and secession? Indeed, as events are now moving, it will not require the South to secede to dissolve the Union.—Agitation will of itself effect it, of which its past history furnishes abundant proof, as I shall next proceed to show.

It is a great mistake to suppose that disunion can be effected by a single blow. The cords which bind these States together in one common Union are far too numerous and powerful for that. Disunion must be the work of time. It is only through a long process, and successively, that the cords can be snapped, until the whole fabric falls asunder. Already the agitation of the slavery question has snapped some of the most important, and has greatly weakened all the others, as I shall proceed to show.

The cords that bind the States together are not only many, but various in character. Some are spiritual or ecclesiastical; some political; others social. Some appertain to the benefit conferred by the Union, and others to the feeling of duty and obligation.

The strongest of those of a spiritual and ecclesiastical nature consisted in the unity of the great religious denominations, all of which originally embraced the whole Union. All these denominations, with the exception, perhaps, of the Catholics, were organized very much upon the principle of our political institutions; beginning with smaller meetings corresponding with the political divisions of the country, their organization terminated in one great central assemblage, corresponding very much with the character of Congress. At these meetings the principal clergymen and lay members of the respective denominations, from all parts of the Union, met to transact business relating to their common concerns.—It was not confined to what appertained to the doctrines and discipline of the respective denominations, but extended to plans for disseminating the Bible, establishing missionaries, distributing tracts, and establishing presses for the publication of tracts, newspapers, and periodicals, with a view of diffusing religious information, and for the support of the doctrines and creeds of the denomination. All this combined contributed greatly to strengthen the bonds of the Union. The strong ties which held each denomination together formed a strong cord to hold the whole Union together; but, as powerful as they were, they have not been able to resist the explosive effect of slavery agitation.

The first of these cords which snapped, under its explosive force, was that of the powerful Methodist Episcopal Church. The numerous and strong ties which held it together are all broken, and its unity is gone. They now form separate churches; and, instead of that feeling of attachment and devotion to the interests of the whole church which was formerly felt, they are now arrayed into two hostile bodies, engaged in litigation about what was formerly their common property.

The next cord that snapped was that of the Baptists, one of the largest and most respectable of the denominations. That of the Presbyterian is not entirely snapped, but some of its strands have given way. That of the Episcopal Church is the only one of the four great Protestant denominations which remains unbroken and entire.

The strongest cord, of a political character, consists of the many and strong ties that have held together the two great parties which have, with some modifications, existed from the beginning of the government. They both extended to every portion of the Union, and strongly contributed to hold all its parts together. But this powerful cord has fared no better than the spiritual. It resisted for a long time the explosive tendency of the agitation, but has finally snapped under its force—if not entirely, in a great measure. Nor is there one of the remaining cords which has not been greatly weakened. To this extent the Union has already been destroyed by agitation, in the only way it can be, by snapping asunder and weakening the cords which bind it together.

If the agitation goes on, the same force, acting with increased intensity, as has been shown, will finally snap every cord, when nothing will be left to hold the States together except force. But surely that can, with no propriety of language, be called a Union, when the only means by which the weaker is held connected with the stronger portion is *force*. It may, indeed, keep them connected; but the connexion will partake much more of the character of subjugation, on the part of the weaker to the stronger, than the union of free, independent, and sovereign States in one confederation, as they stood in the early stages of the government, and which only is worthy of the sacred name of Union.

Having now, senators, explained what it is that endangers the Union, and traced it to its cause, and explained its nature and character, the question again recurs—How can the Union be saved? To this I answer, there is but one way by which it can be, and that is by adopting such measures as will satisfy the States belonging to the southern section that they can remain in the Union consistently with their honor and their safety.—There is, again, only one way by which that can be effected; and that is, by removing the causes by which this belief has been produced. Do *that*, and discontent will cease, harmony and kind feelings between the sections be restored, and every apprehension of danger to the Union removed.—The question, then, is, By what can this be done? But, before I undertake to answer this question, I propose to show by what the Union cannot be saved.

It cannot, then, be saved by eulogies on the Union, however splendid or numerous. The cry of "Union, Union—the glorious Union!" can no more prevent disunion than the cry of "health, health—glorious health!" on the part of the physician, can save a patient lying dangerously ill. So long as the Union, instead of being regarded as a protector, is regarded in the opposite character, by not much less than a majority of the States, it will be in vain to attempt to conciliate them by pronouncing eulogies on it.

Besides, this cry of Union comes commonly from those whom we cannot believe to be sincere. It usually comes from our assailants. But we cannot believe them to be sincere; for, if they loved the Union, they would necessarily be devoted to the constitution. It made the Union, and to destroy the constitution would be to destroy the Union. But the only reliable and certain evidence of devotion to the constitution is, to abstain, on the one hand, from violating it, and to repel, on the other, all attempts to violate it. It is only by faithfully performing these high duties that the constitution can be preserved, and with it the Union.

But how stands the profession of devotion to the Union by our assailants, when brought to the test? Have they abstained from violating the constitution? Let the many acts passed by the northern States to set aside and annul the clause of the constitution providing for the delivery up of fugitive slaves answer. I cite this, not that it is the only instance, (for there are many others,) but because the violation in this particular is too notorious and palpable to be denied. Again: have they stood forth faithfully to repel violations of the constitution? Let their course in reference to the agitation of the slavery question, which was commenced and has been carried on for fifteen years, avowedly for the purpose of abolishing slavery in the States—an object all acknowledge to be unconstitutional—answer. Let them show a single instance, during this long period, in which they have denounced the agitators, or their attempts to effect what is admitted to be unconstitutional, or a single measure which they have brought forward for that purpose. How can we, with all these facts before us, believe that they are sincere in their profession of devotion to the Union, or avoid believing their profession is but intended to increase the vigor of their assaults and to weaken the force of our resistance?

Nor can we regard the profession of devotion to the Union, on the part of those who are not our assailants, as sincere, when they pronounce eulogies upon the Union, evidently with the intent of charging us with disunion, without uttering one word of denunciation against our assailants. If friends of the Union, their course should be to unite with us in repelling these assaults, and denounce the authors as enemies of the Union.—Why they avoid this, and pursue the course they do, it is for them to explain.

Nor can the Union be saved by invoking the name of the illustrious southerner whose mortal remains repose on the western bank of the Potomac. He was one of us—a slaveholder and a planter. We have studied his history, and find nothing in it to justify submission to wrong. On the contrary, his great fame rests on the solid foundation, that, while he was careful to avoid doing wrong to others, he was prompt and decided in repelling wrong. I trust that, in this respect, we profited by his example.

Nor can we find anything in his history to deter us from seceding from the Union, should it fail to fulfil the objects for which it was instituted, by being permanently and hopelessly converted into the means of oppressing instead of protecting us. On the contrary, we find much in his example to encourage us, should we be forced to the extremity of deciding between submission and disunion.

There existed then, as well as now, a union—that between the parent country and her then colonies. It was a union that had much to endear it to the people of the colonies. Under its protecting and superintending care, the colonies were planted, and grew up, and prospered, through a long course of years, until they became populous and wealthy. Its benefits were not limited to them. Their extensive agricultural and other productions gave birth to a flourishing commerce, which richly rewarded the parent country for the trouble and expense of establishing and protecting them. Washington was born and grew up to manhood under that union. He acquired his early distinction in its service, and there is every reason to believe that he was devotedly attached to it. But his devotion was a rational one. He was attached, not as an end, but as a means to an end. When it failed to fulfil its end, and, instead of affording protection, was converted into the means of oppressing the colonies, he did not hesitate to draw his sword and head the great movement by which that union was forever severed, and the independence of these States established. This was the great and crowning glory of his life, which has spread his fame over the whole globe, and will transmit it to the latest posterity.

Nor can the plan proposed by the distinguished senator from Kentucky, nor that of the administration, save the Union. I shall pass by, without remark, the plan proposed by the senator, and proceed directly to the consideration of that of the administration. I, however, assure the distinguished and able senator, that in taking this course, no disrespect whatever is intended to him or his plan. I have adopted it, because so many senators of distinguished abilities, who were present when he delivered his speech, and explained his plan, and who were fully capable to do justice to the side they support, have replied to him.

The plan of the administration cannot save the Union, because it can have no effect whatever towards satisfying the States composing the southern section of the Union that they can, consistently with safety and honor, remain in the Union. It is in fact but a modification of the Wilmot Proviso. It proposes to effect the same object—to exclude the South from all territory acquired by the Mexican treaty. It is well known that the South is united against the Wilmot Proviso, and has committed itself by solemn resolutions to resist, should it be adopted. Its opposition *is not to the name*, but that which it *proposes to effect*. *That* the southern States hold to be unconstitutional, unjust, inconsistent with their equality as members of the common Union, and calculated to destroy irretrievably the equilibrium between the two sections. These objections equally apply to what, for brevity, I will call the executive proviso. There is no difference between it and the Wilmot, except in the mode of effecting the object; and in that respect I must say that the latter is much the least objectionable. It goes to its object openly, boldly, and distinctly. It claims for Congress unlimited power over the Territories, and proposes to assert it over the Territories acquired from Mexico, by a positive prohibition of slavery. Not so the executive proviso. It takes an indirect course; and in order to elude the Wilmot Proviso, and thereby avoid encountering the united and determined resistance of the South, it denies, by implication, the authority of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and claims the right as belonging exclusively to the inhabitants of the Territories. But to effect the object of excluding the South, it takes care, in the mean time, to let in emigrants freely from the northern States and all other quarters, except from the South, which it takes special care to exclude by holding up to them the danger of having their slaves liberated under the Mexican laws. The necessary consequence is to exclude the South from the territory, just as effectually as would the Wilmot Proviso. The only difference in this respect is, that what one proposes to effect directly and openly the other proposes to effect indirectly and covertly.

But the executive proviso is more objectionable than the Wilmot, in another and more important particular. The latter, to effect its object, inflicts a dangerous wound upon the constitution, by depriving the southern States, as joint partners and owners of the Territories, of their rights in them; but it inflicts no greater wound than is absolutely necessary to effect its object. The former, on the contrary, while it inflicts the same wound, inflicts others equally great, and, if possible, greater, as I shall next proceed to explain.

In claiming the right for the inhabitants, instead of Congress, to legislate for the Territories, in the Executive proviso, it assumes that the sovereignty over the Territories is vested in the former; or to express it in the language used in a resolution offered by one of the Senators from Texas, (General Houston, now absent,) they have "the same inherent right of self-government as the people in the States." The assumption is utterly unfounded, unconstitutional, without example, and contrary to the entire practice of the Government, from its commencement to the present time, as I shall proceed to show.

The recent movement of individuals in California to form a constitution and a State government, and to appoint Senators and Representatives, is the first fruit of this monstrous assumption. If the individuals who made this movement, had gone into California as adventurers, and if, as such, they had conquered the Territory and established their independence, the sovereignty of the country would have been vested in them, as a separate and independent community. In that case, they would have had the right to form a constitution, and to establish a government for themselves; and if, afterwards, they thought proper to apply to Congress for admission into the Union as a sovereign and independent State, all this would have been regular, and according to established principles. But such is not the case. It was the United States who conquered California, and finally acquired it by treaty. The sovereignty, of course, is invested in them, and not in the individuals who have attempted to form a constitution and a State, without their consent. All this is clear, beyond controversy, unless it can be shown that they have since lost or been divested of their sovereignty.

Nor is it less clear, that the power of legislating over the acquired territory is vested in Congress, and not, as is assumed, in the inhabitants of the Territories. None can deny that the Government of the United States have the power to acquire Territories, either by war or treaty; but if the power to acquire exists, it belongs to Congress to carry it in execution. On this point there can be no doubt, for the Constitution expressly provides, that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers," (those vested in Congress,) "and all other powers vested by this Constitution in *the Government* of the U. States, or in *any department* or *office* thereof." It matters not, then, where the power is vested; for, if vested at all in the Government of the United States, or any of its departments, or officers, the power of carrying it into execution is clearly vested in Congress. But this important provision, while it gives to Congress the power of legislating over Territories, imposes important restrictions on its exercise, by restricting Congress to passing laws necessary and proper for carrying the power into execution. The prohibition extends, not only to all laws not suitable or appropriate to the object of the power, but also to all that are unjust, unequal, or unfair; for all such laws would be unnecessary and improper, and therefore unconstitutional.

Having now established, beyond controversy, that the sovereignty over the Territories is vested in the United States—that is, in the several States composing the Union—and that the power of legislating over them is expressly vested in Congress, it follows that the individuals in California who have undertaken to form a constitution and a State, and to exercise the power of legislating without the consent of Congress, have usurped the sovereignty of the State and the authority of Congress, and have acted in open defiance of both. In other words, what they have done is revolutionary and rebellious in its character, anarchical in its tendency, and calculated to lead to the most dangerous consequences. Had they acted from premeditation and design, it would have been, in fact, actual rebellion; but such is not the case.—The blame lies much less upon them than upon those who have induced them to take a course so unconstitutional and dangerous. They have been led into it by language held here, and the course pursued by the executive branch of the government.

I have not seen the answer of the Executive to the calls made by the two houses of Congress for information as to the course which it took, or the part which it acted, in reference to what was done in California. I understand the answers have not yet been printed. But there is enough known to justify the assertion, that those who profess to represent and act under the authority of the Executive have advised, aided, and encouraged the movement, which terminated in forming what they call a constitution and a State. Gen'l Riley, who professed to act as civil governor, called the convention, determined on the number and distribution of the delegates, appointed the time and place of its meeting, was present during the session, and gave its proceedings his approbation and sanction. If he acted without authority, he ought to have been tried, or at least reprimanded and disavowed. Neither having been done, the presumption is that his course has been approved. This of itself is sufficient to identify the Executive with his acts, and to make it responsible for them. I touch not the question, whether General Riley was appointed or received the instructions under which he professed to act from the present Executive, or its predecessor. If from the former, it would implicate the preceding as well as the present administration. If not, the responsibility rests exclusively on the present.

It is manifest, from this statement, that the Executive Department has undertaken to perform acts preparatory to the meeting of the individuals to form their so-called constitution and government, which appertain exclusively to Congress—Indeed, they are identical in many respects with the provisions adopted by Congress, when it gives permission to a Territory to form a constitution and government, in order to be admitted as a State into the Union.

Having now shown that the assumption upon which the Executive and the individuals in California acted throughout this whole affair is unfounded, unconstitutional, and dangerous, it remains to make a few remarks, in order to show that what has been done is contrary to the entire practice of the government from its commencement to the present time.

[Mr. C. here showed that it was formerly the uniform practice of Congress first to organize Territorial governments. A census was always authorized by Congress to ascertain whether there was the requisite number of inhabitants. Then permission was granted to form a State constitution, the mode prescribed, &c. At this time the inhabitants first became a people, in legal and constitutional language. California had acted in defiance of the authority of Congress.]

It belongs now, senators, for you to decide what part you will act in reference to this unprecedented transaction. The Executive has laid the paper purporting to be the constitution of California before you, and asks you to admit her into the Union as a State; and the question is, will you or will you not admit her? It is a grave question, and there rests upon you a heavy responsibility. Much, very much, will depend upon your decision. If you admit her, you endorse and give your sanction to all that has been done. Are you prepared to do so? Are you prepared to surrender your power of legislation for the Territories—a power expressly vested in Congress by the constitution, as has been fully established? Can you, consistently with your oath to support the constitution, surrender the power? Are you prepared to admit that the inhabitants of the Territories possess the sovereignty over them, and that any number more or less, may claim any extent of territory they please, may form a constitution and government, and erect it into a State, without asking your permission? Are you prepared to surrender the sovereignty of the United States over whatever territory may be hereafter acquired to the first adventurers who may rush into it? Are you prepared to surrender virtually to the Executive department all the powers which you have heretofore exercised over the Territories? If not, how can you, consistently with your duty and your oaths to support the constitution, give your assent to the admission of California as a State, under a pretended constitution and government? Again, can you believe that the project of a constitution which they have adopted has the least validity? Can you believe that there is such a State in reality as the State of California? No; there is no such a State. It has no legal or constitutional existence. It has no validity, and can have none, without your sanction. How, then, can you admit it as a *State*, when, according to the provision of the constitution, your power is limited to admitting new *States*? To be admitted, it must be a State, an existing State, independent of your sanction, before you can admit it. When you give your permission to the inhabitants of a territory to form a constitution and a State, the constitution and State they form derive their authority from the people and not from you. The State before admitted is actually a State, and does not become so by the *act of admission*, as would be the case with California, should you admit her contrary to constitutional provisions and established usage heretofore.

The Senators on the other side of the chamber, must permit me to make a few remarks in this connexion, particularly applicable to them, with the exception of a few senators from the South, sitting on that side of the chamer, when the Oregon question was before this body, not two years since. You took (if I mistake not) universally the ground, that Congress had the sole and absolute power of legislating for the Territories. How, then, can you now, after the short interval which has elapsed, abandon the ground, which you took, and thereby virtually admit that the power of legislating, instead of being in Congress, is in the inhabitants of the Territories? How can you justify and sanction by your votes the acts of the Executive, which are in direct derogation of what you then contended for? But, to approach still nearer to the present time, how can you, after condemning little more than a year since, the grounds taken by the party which you defeated at the last election, wheel round and support by your votes the grounds which, as explained recently on this floor by the candidate of the party in the last election, are identical with those on which the Executive has acted in reference to California? What are we to understand by all this? Must we conclude that there is no sincerity, no faith in the acts and declarations of public men, and that all is mere acting or hollow profession? Or are we to conclude that the exclusion of the South from the territory acquired from Mexico is an object of so paramount a character in your estimation, that right, justice, constitution, and consistency, must all yield, when they stand in the way of our exclusion?

But, it may be asked, what is to be done with California, should she not be admitted? I answer, remand her back to the territorial condition, as was done in the case of Tennessee, in the early stage of the government. Congress, in her case, had established a territorial government in the usual form, with a governor, judges, and other officers appointed by the United States. She was entitled, under the deed of cession, to be admitted into the Union as a State as soon as she had sixty thousand inhabitants. The territorial government believing it had that number, took a census, by which it appeared it exceeded it. She then formed a constitution and applied for admission. Congress refused to admit her, on the ground that the census should be taken by the United States, and that Congress had not determined whether the territory should be formed into one or two States, as it was authorized to do under the cession. She returned quietly to her territorial condition. An act was passed to take a census by the United States, containing a provision that the Territory should form one State. All afterwards was regularly conducted, and the territory admitted as a State in due form. The irregularities in the case of California are immeasurably greater, and offer much stronger reasons for pursuing the same course. But, it may be said, California may not submit. That is not probable; but if she should not, when she refuses, it will then be time for us to decide what is to be done.

Having now shown what cannot save the Union, I return to the question with which I commenced—How can the Union be saved? There is but one way by which it can with any certainty; and that is by a full and final settlement, on the principle of justice, of all the questions at issue between the two sections. The South asks for justice, simple justice, and less she ought not to take. She has no compromise to offer but the constitution, and no concession or surrender to make. She has already surrendered so much that she has little left to surrender. Such a settlement would go to the root of the evil, and remove all cause of discontent. By satisfying the South she could remain honorably and safely in the Union, and thereby restore the harmony and fraternal feelings between the sections which existed anterior to the Missouri agitation. Nothing else can, with any certainty, finally and forever settle the questions at issue, terminate agitation, and save the Union.

But can this be done? Yes, easily; not by the weaker party—for it can of itself do nothing, not even protect itself—but by the stronger. The North has only to will it to accomplish it—to do justice by conceding to the South an equal right in the acquired Territory, and to do her duty by causing the stipulations relative to fugitive slaves to be faithfully fulfilled—to cease the agitation of the slave question, and to provide for the insertion of a provision in the constitution, by an amendment, which will restore to the South in substance the power she possessed of protecting herself, before the equilibrium between the sections was destroyed by the action of this government. There will be no difficulty in devising such a provision—one that will protect the South, and which, at the same time, will improve and strengthen the government, instead of impairing and weakening it.

But will the North agree to do this? It is for her to answer this question. But I will say, she cannot refuse, if she has half the love of the Union which she professes to have, or without justly exposing herself to the charge that her love of power and aggrandizement is far greater than her love of the Union. At all events, the responsibility of saving the Union rests on the North, and not the South. The South cannot save it by any act of hers, and the North may save it without any sacrifice whatever, unless to do justice, and to perform her duties under the constitution, should be regarded by her as a sacrifice.

It is time, senators, that there should be an open and manly avowal on all sides, as to what is intended to be done. If the question is not now settled, it is uncertain whether it ever can hereafter be; and we, as the representatives of the States of this Union, regarded as governments, should come to a distinct understanding as to our respective views, in order to ascertain whether the great questions at issue can be settled or not. If you who represent the stronger portion cannot agree to settle them on the broad principle of justice and duty, say so, and let the States we both represent agree to separate and part in peace. If you are unwilling we should part in peace, tell us so, and we shall know what to do, when you reduce the question to submission or resistance. If you remain silent, you will compel us to infer what you intend. In that case, California will become the test question. If you admit her, under all the difficulties that oppose her admission, you compel us to infer that you intend to exclude us from the whole of the acquired Territories, with the intention of destroying irretrievably the equilibrium between the two sections. We would be blind not to perceive in that case, that your real objects are power and aggrandizement, and infatuated not to act accordingly.

I have now, senators, done my duty in expressing my opinions fully, freely, and candidly, on this solemn occasion. In doing so, I have been governed by the motives which have governed me in all the stages of the agitation of the slavery question since its commencement. I have exerted myself, during the whole period, to arrest it, with the intention of saving the Union, if it could be done, and if it could not, to save the section where it has pleased Providence to cast my lot, and which I sincerely believe has justice and the constitution on its side. Having faithfully done my duty to the best of my ability, both to the Union and my section, throughout this agitation, I shall have the consolation, let what will come, that I am free from all responsibility.

Mr. Webster expressed a desire to speak on Thursday; and Mr. Hale gave notice that he intended to reply to that part of Mr. Calhoun's speech which gave a history of the slavery agitation. The Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday the 6th, Mr. Foote stated that he should press his resolution for a committee of 13, after Mr. Webster's speech.

He then went on to compliment Mr. Calhoun in the highest terms; but to declare the profound grief he felt at two or three of his observations, though in the main he concurred with him. I cannot, (said he,) subscribe to all that he thought proper to say, and I feel bound to express my special regret that he did not avoid saying several things which I cannot but believe to be of a tendency exceedingly hurtful to the South itself, and still more so to the public in general. In my opinion the speech was drawn up without consultation with any other Southern Senator, and that no other Senator would be willing to become responsible for those portions to which I have already alluded, as being, in my judgment, so decidedly objectionable. At any rate, sir, I have determined, as one Southern Senator, not yet despairing, thank God! of the Union, and still resolved to struggle perseveringly for its maintenance, if it may be maintained consistently with Southern honor and Southern safety: I say sir, I have resolved to lose no time in entering my protest against such parts of the speech as I deem likely to injure instead of benefiting the cause in behalf of which it was delivered. Mr. Foote referred to the requirement of an amendment of the constitution, a condition which he had never heard of in his life before, which could not be complied with, at this session, and which the South did not ask. They relied on the *constitution as it is*. He did not know what the amendment was to be. But it was demanded at a time when impediments were being removed, and conciliation was becoming the order of the day. If persisted in, he verily believed it would make *disunion inevitable*. He said very earnestly and solemnly, that he was quite satisfied with the constitution, if we can but secure its faithful enforcement. And he was for the good old Union, which it provided. He could not quit this strong ground.

Mr. F. also dissented from the sweeping censure of the whole people of the North, in which Mr. Calhoun had indulged. He cited the meetings in New York and Philadelphia, and the resolutions they adopted, and the letters of Messrs. Cass and Dickinson, to show the injustice of this wholesale charge.

Mr. Calhoun asked if Mr. F. accused him of disunion, or insinuated that?

Mr. Foote had not the slightest intention to impute designs hostile to the Union. He had said that his motives were patriotic.

Mr. Calhoun said, the Senator has unfortunately overlooked the character of my remarks.—What was the great object I had in view? It was to ascertain the cause of the disquiet which prevails; and could I overlook that cause which is so obviously to be traced to the utter inability of the Southern States to defend themselves through Congress, upon this or any other subject upon which the Northern States choose to act? It is the great and manifest cause. If we had the same power now that we had formerly, we could defend ourselves here; but that power is gone. And it is the sense of weakness that the South feels—it is the conviction that they cannot defend themselves here that is the cause of the deep excitement which prevails in that section of the Union. Could I overlook that? And what was my summing up? It was that unless this question is finally and forever settled now, it is not probable that it will be settled at any future time, and that it can never be satisfactorily settled unless the

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1850.

THE PLANK ROAD.—We understand that the Road is nearly finished from this place to Little River Factory, 12 miles. Only about half a mile of plank remains to be laid. A toll house is being built on Hay Mount.

Beyond Little River the line has been let out by two contracts to Carthage, 28½ miles.

C. Montague, Esq. takes the first 6 miles, at $325 per mile, the Company furnishing the lumber, which will cost about $1000 per mile. The grading to be completed in 60 days, and the plank laid as fast as it can be furnished.

Col. Alex. Murchison takes the remaining 22½ miles, at the Engineer's Estimates, which, calculating the Lumber at $6 per 1000, will be equal to $1265 per mile. He is to have the use of the two steam saw mills, and to purchase one of them at cost at the end of his contract. The entire grading to be done in 90 days, and the plank to be laid as fast as the two steam mills can supply it, running day and night.

The well known energetic character of these two gentlemen leaves nothing to fear as to the speedy and satisfactory performance of their contracts.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—There were some inaccuracies in our account, last week, of the filling up of the subscriptions. We learn from the Raleigh Times, that at the meeting of the Convention, it appeared that some $170,000 of the Stock remained unsubscribed. Petersburg, Wilmington, and Newbern, principally, subscribed about $70,000—leaving $100,000 still to be obtained—when nine noble and public spirited citizens, and one company of ten other gentlemen—and they, too, who had already subscribed much, stepped forward and took the balance, being 10 shares of $10,000 apiece.

We give their names—they deserve to be recorded upon the brightest pages of North Carolina's history, and to be gratefully remembered in every North Carolina heart:

Ex-Governor Morehead, of Guilford;
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., of Raleigh;
Jno W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson;
Dr. Strudwick, of Hillsborough;
Paul Cameron, Esq., of Orange;
Wm. Boylan, Esq., of Raleigh;
Alonzo T. Jerkins, Esq., of Newbern;
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, of Wilmington;
Giles Mebane, Esq., of Alamance.

And a Company of ten gentlemen in Orange, we learn, made up the remaining $10,000 subscription.

The Stock was then declared fully subscribed, and the preliminary subscription of 5 per cent, ordered to be collected.

To those able, faithful, and patriotic citizens, who have not only devoted their time and talents, but their money, to the improvement of the State, in this her greatest enterprise, be all the honor, all the praise. It would be invidious to name them now,—every friend of the Road knows them well—and will never forget them.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.—To the exclusion of much else, we insert the Speech which had been expected with so much interest by all parts of the country. Perhaps no man's views, upon any subject, had ever been looked for with more intense anxiety. They are here stated with great ability and plainness. And with like plainness we add, that in our opinion they are such ultra views as cannot possibly be responded to by the other section of the Union, and we fear it was neither expected nor desired by their author that they should be so responded to. To say nothing for the present of other objectionable points, it may safely be affirmed, that an amendment of the constitution, —we are inclined to say *any* amendment; but certainly, an amendment restoring to the South the equal power she possessed before the North and West became so much more populous than herself,—can never be obtained. It is utterly out of the question. We go further and say, that it is a claim which the South ought not to set up, and which no Southern man ever did set up before—A claim that two-thirds of the Union, in population, and in wealth, should either contrive to restore the "equilibrium," by growing less, or should voluntarily surrender to the remaining one-third, an equal political power with itself in Congress.—It might be very convenient to the South to possess such power. But it is preposterous to ask it, and utterly absurd to expect that it will ever be granted. That we do not misrepresent Mr. Calhoun, we refer to the fourth paragraph from the end of the speech; and to the extract which we have made from his reply to Mr. Foote.

The delivery of this speech will probably have an important bearing on the Nashville Convention. The question has often been asked, and never satisfactorily answered, What is the Nashville Convention expected to do?

The proposition to hold such a Convention, as our readers know, was first authoritatively made in Mississippi. But we presume nobody is so green as to imagine that it *originated* there. No. We have no shadow of doubt that the action of Mississippi was prompted from South Carolina—from Mr. Calhoun. And now in Mr. Calhoun's speech we have a revelation of the purposes for which the Convention is to assemble. It is to demand impracticable and impossible concessions, with no hope of their being granted, and with a purpose and declaration, that if not granted, the South will secede from the Union.

Now, for one, we are opposed to all this. We mean to have no lot nor part in it. And we warn the people of North Carolina of the danger that impends. There was a time when we entertained less fears of that Convention;—when we hoped that the sober good sense of North Carolina might be felt in it for good. This hope was weakened by the violence of some of its advocates, who, however, spoke only their own feelings. It is now destroyed by the demands of one who speaks, in advance, the feelings and purposes of the Convention itself. We wish the rights of the South respected, as much as Mr. Calhoun can. But we are not for disunion, *per se*.

There are many other points of the speech on which we would like to remark, if we had room. For instance, as to the idea that the admission of California will be such a wrong as to call for resistance: as to the rise of this abolition excitement, which we have always believed and often declared was more owing to South Carolina politicians than to Northern fanatics; &c. There are also portions which we most heartily concur in.

It will be seen that Mr. Foote, who can scarcely be regarded as very squeamish on such points, could not swallow Mr. Calhoun's ultraisms. We thank him for plainly indicating his dissent.

It is said, with great reason, that Mr. Calhoun's speech has put new weapons in the hands of the abolitionists, in place of those which had become blunted in battle. It will build up their shattered fortunes.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.—The attention of the reader is referred to a judicious article on the Wilmot Proviso, on the first page of this paper.

"Domino Sampson, Esq." in our next.

THE ASHBOROUGH HERALD.—We regret to see that this excellent Whig paper is to be discontinued for want of adequate support. Will not the people of Randolph and the adjoining counties induce the Editor, by such substantial patronage as is necessary, to change his reluctant determination? We hope so.

A GREAT SPEECH FROM MR. WEBSTER.—We would gladly have inserted Mr. Webster's speech this week instead of Mr. Calhoun's, but that we wish to publish both, and it is proper that their order of delivery should be observed. We will give Mr. Webster's next week.

We have read the speech with sincere gratification; for, though it avows an unflinching hostility to the extension of slavery, it does ample justice to the South, and proposes measures which even the Washington Union is compelled to acknowledge should be satisfactory. As we cannot give the speech this week, we copy the Union's synopsis of its points:—

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH—MR. CALHOUN'S REMARKS.

Yesterday's debate was one of the most interesting which we have ever heard in the Senate of the United States. At 12 o'clock, almost as soon as the Senate assembled, the senator from Massachusetts rose to address the most crowded audience we have ever seen on the floor and in the galleries of the chamber. He spoke for more than three hours.

We were not present for several minutes after he commenced, but the first positions which he argued after we entered the Senate, and for some time afterwards, were so decidedly opposed to slavery and the southern aspect of the question, that we despaired of anything conciliatory, or anything compromising, or anything calculated to settle this dangerous and agitating question, from his lips. We are bound, however, to state that we had done Mr. Webster great injustice, and that the last part of his speech amply redeemed what we thought the errors of the first. Praise from this quarter comes so rarely upon the senator from Massachusetts, that we almost hesitate to utter it upon the present occasion. We presume that he will set little value upon anything which may fall from our pen; but we feel bound to state frankly our impressions of his speech. We had expected very little from Mr Webster. We doubted very much whether he would dare to come out and lay his tribute upon the altar of his country. But we must say that his whole speech was very able, and the last part of it was marked with great intrepidity, frankness, and liberality.—We trust in Heaven that he has not spoken in vain. We cannot but entertain the fervent hope that Mr. Webster will essentially contribute to the adjustment of this distracting controversy. He contended that Congress was bound, with the consent of Texas, to establish four slave States south of the line of 36½ degrees. He declared his conviction that Nature herself had passed irrepealable laws, which would forbid the settlement of slaves in California and New Mexico; and therefore he would not consent to do an act which was derogatory and insulting to the South, in incorporating the Wilmot Proviso with any government which might be organized for these Territories. He reprobated with great force the course of the abolitionists of the North, whose fanaticism had counteracted their own designs to loosen the bonds of slavery in the South. He freely admitted that the North had not carried out her constitutional obligations to restore fugitive slaves, and pledged himself to co-operate in the immediate passage of a new and more efficient law for this purpose. He expressed his willingness to recognise the right of Texas up to a certain boundary, (we believe 34 degrees,) and to make ample compensation to her for the territory north of that line which she might relinquish to be annexed to New Mexico. In a subsequent reply to Mr. Calhoun, he did not commit himself about California, reserving himself, when that question came up, to take such a course about her constitution, boundary, and admission into the Union, as his best judgment might dictate. His speech was interspersed with various suggestions, expressed in simple but eloquent language, upon the various topics which are connected with this subject. He confessed frankly and emphatically the generosity which Virginia had shown in relinquishing her claim to the Northwestern Territory. He declared himself willing, if she or the South would desire it, to appropriate the proceeds of those lands, (which he estimated at 80 millions of dollars,) or, indeed, almost anything else, to assist in ridding the southern States of the free people of color. He pronounced a beautiful eulogium on the value of the Union. He denied that there could be a peaceable secession, and spoke in no measured terms of his opposition to the Nashville Convention, if it should assemble for the purpose of dissolving the Union.

When Mr. Webster concluded his speech, Mr. Calhoun rose, and, with a strength of voice which we did not expect, and in very animated terms, animadverted upon several points of Mr. W's speech. He set him right about the history and objects of the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas; and he also corrected some of Mr. Webster's remarks upon the celebrated ordinance of '87. He complimented him upon the liberal propositions he had made for the adjustment of the question, and declared his devoted love to the Union of our country. Mr. C's remarks were delivered in the best spirit, and with his usual condensation and clearness of manner.

Our general impression from the whole is, that if the senators and representatives from both sections of the country would set in to the accommodation of this important question in the spirit which Mr. Webster breathes, we shall see it at no distant day adjusted by a conciliatory compromise, the present alarming excitement abated, and the Union saved.

The Union of the following day continues its commendatory tone.

The National Intelligencer says,—

"Its importance was not overrated; that it added fresh lustre to the fame of the great orator, and gave fresh proofs of his truly national and patriotic spirit. The public voice all around us, as far as it could be heard, and from persons of all sections of the Union, expressed no feeling but that of gratification—no opinion but that of approbation and of anticipation that its liberal and conciliatory spirit would have the happiest effect in tranquilizing the present excitement, and re-assuring the friends of the Union throughout the country."

A letter from a member of the House, to the Editor of the Observer, says,—

"I am happy to say, that we have now the most cheering prospect of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of all our troubles as to the slave question. Mr. Webster's great and patriotic speech in the Senate on yesterday, seems truly to have thrown oil on the troubled waters; and all parties, I think, North and South, with very few exceptions, are pleased with it, and ready to meet on his grounds. I think we will have no need of any conventions to satisfy both North and South."

The Baltimore Union meeting was attended by about 5000 persons; and the best spirit was manifested.

Another meeting in Tammany Hall adopted very good resolutions; but unfortunately the chief cooks were Mike Walsh and Capt. Rynders and their associates, and the meeting was a mob, in which fighting and rowdyism were predominant.

A SAD HOAX.—The N. Y. Express has been shockingly hoaxed by some of the youngsters at Chapel Hill, who have imposed upon it an account of "a numerous meeting of the citizens of Ogle county, N. C." at which speeches were delivered and resolutions adopted, in favor of admitting California, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, Free Soil, and no extension of slave territory. The Express "rolls it as a sweet morsel under its tongue." From the following list of those who are stated to have figured at this meeting, nobody in N. Carolina at all familiar with the *sobriquets* of some of the Professors in the College, and the names of the servants in and about the institution, can be at a loss to locate the new "county of Ogle."

"Gen. Horace Felter was called to the chair, and Messrs. Michael Mitchell and S. Jones were appointed Secretaries. The gentlemen who drew up the resolutions were Messrs. Chesterfield Merritt, Morris Boothe, Nathaniel Hubbard, John B. Phillips, Edmund Bell, and Charles A. Phillips. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. T. Kerby, Allen Utley, and C. J. Burnett."

THE COMMUNICATOR.—We are requested to mention, that the Temperance paper in this town, after a short intermission, is again issued by Mr. Potter, whose perseverence under many most discouraging circumstances, entitles him to the liberal support of the friends of the cause he has so much at heart.

MR. BADGER, MR. VENABLE, AND MR. CALHOUN.—In the celebrated speech of the Hon. A. W. Venable, of this State, in which, on the 1st of June 1848, he reviewed a speech of Mr. Badger, delivered in the Senate *on the next day*, that is on the 2d of June 1848, he bitterly complained that Mr. Badger "admitted the right of Congress to legislate for the exclusion of slavery in the Territories, but placed the South upon the principle of expediency and the sense of justice of the Federal Legislature." Whereupon, the Hon. Member exclaimed,—

"Gracious heaven! are we reduced to this? Is our only, our last hope, the verdict of a jury whose interest, whose feelings, and whose organization fix that verdict against us?"

Now, what must have been the member's horror when, on the 3d inst., in like prophetic manner, he read Mr. Calhoun's remarks of the 4th, distinctly making this same dreadful admission! We beg the reader to turn to the paragraph at the bottom of the 4th column of the preceding page, commencing thus:—

"Nor is it less clear, that the power of legislating over the acquired territory is vested in Congress, and not, as is assumed, in the inhabitants of the Territories," &c.

As Mr. Venable is a sort of first corporal to the great South Carolina captain, we can conceive of his consternation at the "right about face" operation which he is thus required to perform. "Gracious heaven!"

We presume it did not suit Mr Calhoun's ideas of his own importance to give Mr. Badger the credit for that unanswerable argument by which he *first*, in Congress, advanced and sustained the position, that the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories was derived from the last clause of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution. He gives Mr. B. no credit for having made that plain which it was so hard for Mr. Venable to see. Well, if this be not very generous or just, it is at least after the usual fashion, by which our neighbors on either side appropriate to themselves what belongs to North Carolina.

The reader who may have at hand Mr. Badger's Speech on Clayton's Compromise Bill, July 26, 1848, will find the subject discussed at length with unsurpassed ability. We would copy it here if we had room.

We had occasion a week or two ago to do justice to the soundness of one of Mr. Badger's positions on this exciting question. Here is another. The time will come when Southern men of all parties will do justice to that unanswered and unanswerable speech against the Clayton Compromise.

The Steamer In—Fall of Cotton.

—We learn that the Telegraphic accounts by the Steamer state that Cotton had fallen another farthing in Liverpool.

No political news of importance.

WHIG MEETINGS.

Watauga County.—Gov. Manly's and Gen. Taylor's administrations approved: Attachment to the Union avowed: Judges and Justices of the Peace should be elected by the people; and property qualification in voters and officers abolished.

Wilkes.—Gov. Manly's administration approved, and he declared entitled to a re-election. 21 Delegates appointed to the Convention.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—We are favored with the following, which will be of interest to many of our readers. Our only regret is, that the route was not extended from Rockingham to Wadesborough, as the petition asked; but we hope that it will yet be done:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, March 8, 1850.

SIR: In part compliance with the petition submitted by you from E. J. Hale and others, of Fayetteville, N. C., the Postmaster General has ordered a contract with Richmond T. Long, of Rockingham, to carry mails from Laurel Hill to Rockingham twice a week and back. The cost of the proposed route from Fayetteville would be too great. I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,

S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assis't P. M. G. C.

Hon. E. DEBERRY, House of Reps.

Col. Jefferson Davis and Col. Bissel were actually on the point of fighting a duel a few days ago, when President Taylor and Col. Bliss interfered and put a stop to it. There was really no cause whatever for the affair, except Northern and Southern feeling. And yet one of the parties had gone to bed at midnight, to fight the next morning, when the "peace-makers" interfered, and between that hour and day-light the affair was amicably arranged.

Mr. Bell's compromise resolutions have many friends, and are daily gaining ground. Some say that they are Mr. Webster's, and only presented by Mr. Bell.

Messrs. Buchanan and Marcy, of Mr. Polk's cabinet, deny, in letters published in the Union, that they ever gave any instructions to Gen. Riley to call a Convention in California to form a State Constitution.

The Rev. Porter Clay, last surviving full brother of the Hon. Henry Clay, died at Camden, Arkansas, on the 16th ult., in the 71st year of his age.

A letter from Washington says, that Gen. Edney, of this State, has been offered the post of Consul at Tangier, but that he declined it, as he had previously declined the like office at Pernambuco.

THE CENSUS.—Apprehension is expressed that the census will not be taken this year, on account of the delay of Congress to pass the necessary law.

DEFAULTER.—Geo. J. Bullock, Cashier of a Savannah Bank, has absconded with $100,000, it is said, of the Bank's funds. A reward of $5000 is offered for him.

FEMALE RIOTERS.—A large body of women have been engaged in riots in Pittsburg, Penn.

A STRANGE RUMOR.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says,—

From private and authentic sources it is known that Louis Napoleon has fallen into a condition of helpless imbecility, both mental and physical. He has been persuaded by a committee of leaders of parties to abdicate. He will consent to renounce his authority in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, in the person of the Duke of Rocendeaux, with a reservation in favor of the Count de Paris.

County Court.—The trial of MacBraddy, for robbing the store of C. A. McMillan, some weeks since, took place yesterday. He was sentenced to receive 39 lashes.

County Officers.—The County Court of Cumberland appointed Gurdon Deming, Duncan Shaw, and Dan'l McCormick, Esquires, Committee of Finance. Mr. Deming having served 22 years on this Committee, declined a re-election; but by unanimous vote of the Court, agreed to serve. He stated that the finances of the County had arrived at that state he had long desired, when there were funds enough in the treasury to pay all demands at sight, and still some left.

Archibald McLean was re-appointed County Trustee.—*North Carolinian.*

Meeting of the Medical Profession.—The first annual meeting of the Physicians of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the city of Raleigh, on the first Wednesday of April, the third of the month, at which time an address will be delivered by Dr. T. N. Cameron, of Fayetteville.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 4th, nothing of importance except Mr. Calhoun's speech, for which see preceding columns.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hale presented a number of incendiary petitions.

The discussion between Messrs. Foote and Calhoun, (noticed on the preceding page,) took place.

Mr. Hamlin spoke two hours in favor of admitting California.

A message from the President communicated letters from the British Minister to the Secretary of State, in opposition to an increase of duties on British produce and manufactures; and in favor of further extension of advantages to British vessels in the coasting trade of the United States.

The President submits the subject to Congress.

One of the letters of Mr. Bulwer was of an extraordinary, not to say impertinent character, and excited some remark. It is as follows:—

SIR. It having been represented to her Majesty's Government that there is some idea on the part of the Government of the United States to increase the duties upon British iron imported into the United States, I have been instructed by her Majesty's Government to express to the United States Government the hope of her Majesty's Government that no addition will be made to the duties imposed by the present tariff of the United States, which already weigh heavily on British productions; and I cannot but observe, for my own part, that an augmentation of the duties on British produce or manufactures, made at a moment when the British Government has, by a series of measures, been facilitating the commerce between the two countries, would produce a very disagreeable effect on public opinion in England.

Mr. Underwood remarked, that if the British Minister can be tolerated to make suggestions as to the passage of laws which may affect the feelings and interests of the English people, I hope the committee will be kind enough to direct their attention to some mode of suggesting a modification of the British tariff, especially in relation to the article of tobacco, and one or two other articles on which the British duties are enormously high.

On Wednesday, two petitions presented by Mr. Seward, on slavery, were received and referred, 19 votes to 18.

The letter of the British Minister was discussed at some length. Mr. Cooper of Penn. spoke of it as impertinent and intrusive, and meriting such treatment as was shown to Mr. Poussin. Messrs. Davis of Mass., King, Clay, Cass, and others, defended the Minister, as only doing what was his duty, and what was common. Mr. Badger objected to the interference in our domestic policy, which he regarded as irregular and unprecedented; but acquitted the Minister of any blame. The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Walker of Wisconsin spoke two hours on slavery.

On Thursday, Mr. Webster's speech (noticed elsewhere.)

On Friday, considerable discussion occurred in relation to the bad system of printing for Congress by contract, at the close of which, in answer to a question from Mr. Borland, whether the Republic was not the organ of the Administration, Mr. Smith said that the Administration has no organ, and is not responsible for matter appearing in the Republic.

Mr. Foote endeavored to get his resolution for a select committee passed; but, debate arising, he did not press it.

Mr. Walker finished his speech on Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Badger briefly replied to what Mr. W. had said on the law of homicide in North Carolina.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Doty withdrew his resolution respecting California.

Two speeches were made on slavery.

On Tuesday, two more speeches.

On Wednesday, Mr. Outlaw offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-opening a communication between the waters of the Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean, at or near Old Roanoke Inlet, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The California question was taken up, and Mr. Featherstone spoke an hour.

Mr. Stanly, of N. C., followed, and asserted that most of the agitation and cries of disunion were gotten up for party purposes. He deprecated the tone of some of the Southern democratic speeches, which seemed intended rather to attack General Taylor than preserve the rights of the South from Northern aggressions. He charged that Southern democrats from Virginia had been entirely mute upon the question of the reclamation of fugitive slaves until the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency.

In the course of Mr Stanly's remarks, in ridiculing the alledged causes set up by southern men for a dissolution of the Union, he reflected severely upon Mr. Hilliard, of Ala., and was understood to express the hope that that reverend gentleman would not desecrate the scriptures by drawing farther arguments to urge the citizens of the United States to shed each other's blood in the cause of dissolution.

Mr. Hilliard retorted that such an imputation was false, and called the gentleman from North Carolina to order.

Some discussion took place, as to what were the offensive remarks made use of.

Mr. Stanly said, what he had said was in response to what he considered a rude interruption.

Mr. Hilliard disclaimed any rudeness. He had scrupulously avoided at all times making remarks of offensive character, because he did not hold himself amenable to the rules usually resorted to for the adjustment of unpleasant controversies.

The offensive character of the remarks, was, by explanation, removed in a great measure; and

Mr. Stanly was permitted to proceed in his remarks in order. He then expressed himself in favor of the admission of California; and he believed that no man would resist her admission unless he wanted to dissolve the Union. If no other man voted for her admission he would, if he was alive, and could get to the House to do it.

He then alluded to the movements in the South to dissolve the Union, and maintained that it could not be done; insisting that there were more office holders in Virginia alone, under the Federal Government, than would whip all the armies of disunionists that could be started.

He then alluded to a paragraph in a Charleston paper, in which it was asserted that there was an organised plan to dissolve the Union by the use of bowie knives and pistols in the hall of the House of Representatives. He did not believe that there was any scheme of that kind intended. If there were any who came into the hall for such purpose, they would find that there was power enough in the House to frustrate it, and to consign them to the penitentiary, where they ought to go. He would recommend to such to read the trial of Burr, and see what constituted treason.

He then alluded to the proposed Southern Convention, to meet at Nashville, Tenn., and said that if it was intended by those who would go there, to desecrate the grave of Jackson by concocting measures to dissolve the Union, the people of Nashville would drive every traitor into the Cumberland river. The great heart of the Southern people was right as regarded the existence of the Union—it would be preserved. In the name of the Great Jehovah and the people of the old North State, he declared that the Union can never be dissolved.

[Mr. Stanly was applauded several times during the delivery of his speech.]

On Thursday, Mr. Hilliard spoke for an hour on the subject of the altercation of yesterday between himself and Mr. Stanly.

Mr. Stanly replied, justifying his language to Mr. H. on the ground that Mr. H. had rudely interrupted him with the remark that what he was saying was "not true." This Mr. Hilliard denied, saying that he had asked a question of a friend sitting by him. Mr. Stanly did not know to whom he had spoken. He heard the words. The matter ended in rather a better feeling between the members.

[We have not seen a complete report of Mr. Stanly's speech, and therefore are unwilling to remark upon the contradictory versions of what he said. By some he is accused of taking part altogether with the North, against the South. By others he is reported otherwise. Potomac, of the Baltimore Patriot, praises the speech as admirable, and dealing strong blows against Locofocos, disunionists, nullifiers, abolitionists, braggers, &c. The N. Y. Express correspondent says,—

Mr. Stanly made a generous, noble defence of the Union to-day, in the House. He has had the courage to speak out the hitherto overawed patriotic sentiment of the South, and to declare for the Union, and the whole Union, and to pledge North Carolina to it; at least, his District,—if no other "aggression" is contemplated than the admission of California. Though he lashed the Northern people, or a part of them for violating the constitution in stealing runaway negroes, and the fanaticism there, that had harmed the slaves in the South and checked all emancipation—yet he did ample justice to the patriotic sentiment of the North, and its devotion to the Union. Mr. Stanly scouts at disunion, and says, the ghost of Andrew Jackson will scare off all the nullifiers of the Nashville Convention.

On Friday, nothing of importance.
Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 8 P. M.

Mr. Foote's Opposition to Mr. Calhoun, &c.

I learn that the ground assumed by Mr. Foote in the Senate, to-day, against Mr. Calhoun and his constitutional amendment was not taken by him without consulting with his southern colleagues. Mr. King, Mr. Clemens, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Atchison and others are with Mr. Foote. Mr. Calhoun stands alone—therefore both the Union and the Constitution will stand.

The Washington correspondent of the "Baltimore Clipper," under date of Feb. 28th, tells the following prodigious cock and bull story—the authenticity of which every rational and sane man must doubt:

"The city is full of rumors, dire, and dark, and bloody? How true or false, I know not.

"Some rough conversation has recently taken place, and some savage threats have been made, (as I have been informed) in presence of Mr. Secretary Clayton. Mr. Senator Davis, of Mass., mentioned that in a certain event, the leaving of the House of Representatives by the Southern members, or a repetition of movements by them so as to prevent the usual proceedings—the other members would appoint another Speaker, and the business would go on. Mr. Clingman replied immediately and earnestly, that if another person under such circumstances, was to take the Speaker's Chair, he (Mr. Clingman) would walk deliberately up to the person so occupying the Speaker's Chair, present a pistol to his head, and with *pleasure* blow his brains out! Mr. Davis expressed astonishment and horror at such a threat, which only apparently confirmed Mr. Clingman in his determination.—Fear not, that threat will not destroy the Union!"

Kentucky against the Nashville Convention.—The Senate of Kentucky on the 26th ult., by a vote of 26 to 9, laid on the table resolutions which had been offered for appointing delegates to the Nashville Convention. A letter from Frankfort in the Louisville Journal, says:

This decisive vote on these resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, defines Kentucky's position, at least so far as the State is concerned, upon the exciting question now agitated in Washington. She frowns upon every thing that even seems to look towards disunion; she counsels moderation, forbearance, and compromises, she tells the ultraists on both sides, you must give up your extreme pretension—this question can and must be settled without destroying this glorious and beneficent Union.

From the New Orleans Bee of Feb. 23.

Louisiana.—The resolutions relative to the appointment of Delegates to the Nashville Convention were before the Senate of this State a few days since, and gave rise to an exceedingly animated debate. The friends and opponents of the project were so equally divided as to render their passage or rejection a matter of great doubt. As it was desirable that, if the State acted at all in the premises, its action should reflect the wishes of the whole people, and not of a fraction or a party, a compromise was finally suggested, by which the entire subject is left to the only legitimate authority—the people themselves; who are authorized, if they deem it expedient, to meet in their primary assemblies, and to appoint Delegates to represent them in the proposed Convention. The scheme can only pass in this shape, if in any. It has yet, however, to undergo the ordeal of the House, where it will encounter in every form the unmitigated hostility of a large number of members. Its fate, therefore, is still highly uncertain.

In a recent conversation with a friend concerning a Southern Convention, (which he thinks will do good,) he informed us that he was not aware that any where in North Carolina a resolution had been passed pledging those who passed it to an unconditional support of the measures of said Convention. As there may be others under a like misapprehension, we will refer them to the fifth resolution of the Duplin meeting, the latter part of which reads thus: "And we hereby pledge ourselves to support the measures of said Southern Convention." Here then is an unqualified pledge. Whatever the Convention may do, it is to be sustained. Should it agree to divide the Union and set up a Southern Confederacy—appoint commissioners to go to Europe and enter into terms of alliance with foreign powers—resolve that thenceforth no debts should be collected by the people of the North from people of the South—that no Northern vessels should enter Southern ports, or do any thing which men under irritation and excitement of feeling, vested with plenary powers, might do, and all—all is to be sustained. We do not think our good friends of Duplin themselves considered well in how embarrassing a position their resolution would place them.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Plank Roads.—The president of an eastern plank road in answer to some questions as to the weight allowed to be carried on their road, answers that no limit is given, the only difficulty being to have wagons built strong enough to carry the weight that two horses can draw. One pair of horses hauled, as an experiment, ten cords of wood for several miles.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

By RUFFIN, C. J.—In doe ex dem. Stowe v. Davis, from Surry, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Foscue v. Eubank, from Jones, affirming the judgment. Also, in Allen v. Smitherman, in equity, from Montgomery, directing the decree to be reversed, and the injunction to stand to the hearing. Also, in den ex dem. Pierce v. Warrett, from New Hanover, directing a venire de novo.

By PEARSON, J.—In Crump v. Black, in equity, from Mecklenburg, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in Tyson v. Harrington, in equity, from Moore; dower to be assigned as prayed for. Also, in Tomlinson v. Savage, in equity, from Montgomery, dissolving the injunction except as to $261, the price of 17½ acres—referred. Also, in doe ex dem. Brannock v. Brannock, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7.

Steam Boat Burnt—Destruction of Human Life.

The steamer *Orleans St. John*, was burnt to the water's edge, near Bridgeport, (Ala.) on Tuesday last. It is supposed that about thirty persons were drowned. All the lady passengers on board were lost. Lt. RICE, of the U. S. Army, lost $250,000. Several persons from California who were on board, lost their all.

"Tis the Mecca of the States."—A person who accompanied Gen. Taylor, in his late visit to Richmond, gives the following description of the scene as the steamboat passed Mount Vernon:—

We were now passing Mount Vernon. The President approached the guards of the boat, and gazed at it very attentively. Some one remarked, "For fifty years no boat or ship has passed this spot, where lie the remains of the illustrious dead, without paying the solemn compliment of tolling their bell while passing. No such honor was ever paid to the memory of any of the great dead."

"Tis the Mecca of the States," solemnly added the President, without for a moment moving his eyes from the spot.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 7th inst., by the Rev'd C. H. Pritchard, Mr. HIRAM WHALEY to Miss CHINA WOODWARD.

In Wayne county, on the 3d inst., JOSHUA MERRITT to Miss MARY, daughter of William Bass, Esq., all of Wayne county.

In Johnston county, on the 27th ult., UZ W. COX, of Sampson, to Miss SERENA M. eldest daughter of R. W. Snead, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday morning last, Mr. WM. N. STARR, aged 23 years, elder son of John D. and Mary M. Starr.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 10, 1850.

At a meeting of the Members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held this day, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of events to remove from amongst us our late fellow-soldier and companion in arms, WM. N. STARR, by which we are bereaved of an efficient member, an esteemed companion, and valued friend.

Resolved, That whilst we bow with becoming reverence to the will of Him at whose mandate our respected and esteemed friend and fellow-soldier has been consigned to his last resting place, we cannot contemplate the event without emotions of the deepest regret and sorrow.

Resolved, That in testimony of the respect we entertain for the memory of our late companion, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be delivered to the family of the deceased, with a tender of our condolence and sympathies with them in this their sad and melancholy bereavement, and that the same be published in the town papers. JOHN WILKINSON, *Sec'y.*

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., Miss MAGDALEN M. DeROSSET, daughter of Dr. Armand J. DeRosset, in the 44th year of her age. Her death is a sore bereavement to a large circle of friends and relatives, by whom she was respected and beloved.

In this county, on the 19th ult., Mr. EDW'D MOONEY, a native of Ireland, aged about 67.

Near Crawford, Russell county, Ala., on the 20th of February, 1850, WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY, son of George D. and Caroline E. Hooper, aged two years and ten months.

Suddenly, near Wall's Ferry, Richmond county, on the 21st ult., Mr. RISDON NICHOLS, Sen., in the 67th year of his age: a kind husband, indulgent and tender father, humane master, good neighbor, and a strictly honest, worthy and upright man.—[*Com.*

In Washington, N. C., on the 3d inst., WILLIAM E. SMAW, Esq., aged about 55.

In Anson county, on the 3d inst., PARKES BEEMAN, aged 87. Also, on the 7th, ELIJAH M. SIBLEY.

Suddenly in Wilton, Hertford County, on the 25th ult., JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR, aged 39 years, only son of the late Chief Justice Taylor.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 12.

Brandy, p'ch,	75	a 85	Lard,	6½	a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50	a 55	Leather, sole,	20	a
Beeswax,	18	a	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,	6	a 6½	Molasses,	25	a 30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	5	a
Cotton,	11	a	Oats,	40	a 42½
Corn,	65	a 70	Oil, Linseed,	65	a 70
Coffee,	16	a 17½	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	4	a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 50	a
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45	a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25	a	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	3	a 4½	Tallow,	10	a
Ditto, dry,	6	a 10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	35	a 36
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	11	a 12½
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

REMARKS.—Cotton has declined. Principal sales at 11¼. Flaxseed in demand at $1 25. No change in other produce or merchandise.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 7½; stock heavy. No arrivals of Corn. Fayetteville Flour has risen; sells at 5 00 to 5 50. Lard dull at 7 to 7½, stock very large. Nothing doing in Lumber. Timber—prime Mill 6 50 to 8 00, ordinary 4 25 to 5 50, inferior 3 50 to 4 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 80 to 1 85, Hard 1 10. Spirits 25½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10 to 11⅛—principally 11 to 11½. Sales small. Corn 70 to 75.

Cotton at Columbia 10 to 12. At New Orleans, middling fair, 10¾ to 10¾. At Charleston 11 to 12½. Corn 56.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,550,879 bales, against 1,836,876 last year. Decrease 285,297.

At New York, cotton continues to droop.—Small sales at 12¾ to 12⅞ for fair uplands; 11¾ for middling fair.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 3.—Schrs. Marietta from Lockwood's Folly, John Potts Brown from Charleston, Adelaide from Boston. 4.—Schrs. Vandalia from St. Thomas, A. J. DeRosset from New York, Mary Jane from Bath, Me. 5.—Schrs. G. W. Davis and Elouise from New York, October from St. Thomas, Isaac Achorn from Thomaston, Edward from New Bedford, Alexandria from Boston. 6.—Brig Tangier from Havana; Schrs. Olive from N. York, J. P. Johnson from Provincetown.

SPRING GOODS.
1850.
H. & E. J. LILLY
Are now receiving a heavy Stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of their customers.
March 12, 1850. 10-8w
Carolinian and Communicator 8 weeks.

COLLARD SEED,
RECEIVED to-day, and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 12, 1850. 10-tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 7—Steamer Henrietta, with B Rush in tow, with goods for Cook & Taylor, W McIntyre, J H & J Martine, Ray & Pearce, W Murphy & Co, H J Willson, W B Gillis, Cargo Ice for Fayetteville Ice Co.

March 8—Steamer Rowan,

that he is—may he long be in health and the enjoyment of it to serve his country—said the other day that he considered this as the first in the series of measures calculated to enfeeble the South and deprive them of their just participation in the benefits and privileges of this Government. He says very properly that it was done under the old confederation and before this constitution went into effect; but, my present purpose is only to say, Mr. President, that it was done with the entire and unanimous concurrence of the whole South. Why there it stands! The vote of every State in the Union was unanimous in favor of the ordinance, with the exception of a single individual vote, and that individual was a Northern man.—But, sir, the ordinance abolishing or rather prohibiting slavery northwest of the Ohio, has the hand and seal of every Southern member in Congress.

This was the state of things, sir, and this was the state of opinion under which those two very important matters were arranged, and those two important things done; that is, the establishment of the constitution with a recognition of slavery as it existed in the States, and the establishment of the ordinance prohibiting, to the full extent of all territory owned by the United States, the introduction of slavery into those territories. And here, sir, we may pause. We may reflect for a moment upon the entire coincidence and concurrence of sentiment between the North and the South upon this question at the period of the adoption of the constitution. But opinions, sir, have changed—greatly changed—changed North and changed South. Slavery is not regarded in the South now as it was then. I see an honorable member of this body [Mr. Mason,] paying me the honor of listening to my remarks; he brings to me, sir, freshly and vividly the sentiments of his great ancestor, so much distinguished in his day and generation, so worthy to be succeeded by so worthy a grandson, with all the sentiments he expressed in the Convention in Philadelphia upon this subject.

Here we may pause. There was unanimity of sentiment, if not a general concurrence of sentiment, running through the whole community, and especially entertained by the eminent men of all portions of the country, in regard to this subject. But soon a change began at the North and the South, and a severance of opinion soon showed itself—the North growing much more warm and strong against slavery, and the South growing much more warm and strong in its support. Sir, there is no generation of mankind whose opinions are not subject to be influenced by what appears to them to be their present and emergent and exigent interest. I impute to the South no particularly interested view in the change which has come over her. I impute to her certainly no dishonest view. All that has happened has been natural. It has followed those causes which always influence the human mind and operate upon it. What, then, have been the causes which have created so new a feeling in favor of slavery in the South—which have changed the whole nomenclature of the South on the subject—and from being thought of and described in the terms I have mentioned and will not repeat, it has now become an institution, a cherished institution there, no evil, no scourge, but a great religious, social and moral blessing, as I think I have heard it latterly described? I suppose this, sir, is owing to the sudden uprising and rapid growth of the cotton plantations of the South. So far as any motive of honor, justice, and general judgment could act, it was the cotton interest that gave a new desire to promote slavery, to spread it and to use its labor. I again say that this is produced by the causes which we must always expect to produce like effects—their whole interests became connected with it. If we look back to the history of the commerce of this country at the early commencement of this Government, what were our exports? Cotton was hardly, or but to a very limited extent, known. The tables will show that the exports of cotton for the year 1790 and '91 were hardly more than forty or fifty thousand dollars a year. It has gone on increasing rapidly until it may now be, perhaps, in a season of great product and high prices, a hundred millions of dollars. Then there was more of wax, more of indigo, more of rice, more of almost every thing exported from the South than of cotton. I think I have heard it said, when Mr. Jay negotiated the treaty of 1794 with England, he did not know that cotton was exported at all from the United States; and I have heard it said that, after the treaty which gave to the United States the right to carry their own commodities to England in their own ships, the custom-house in London refused to admit cotton, upon an allegation that it could not be an American production, there being, as they supposed, no cotton raised in America. They would hardly think so now!

Well, sir, we know what follows. The age of cotton became a golden age for our Southern brethren. It gratified their desire for improvement and accumulation at the same time that it excited it. The desire grew by what it fed upon, and there soon came to be an eagerness for other territory, a new area for the cultivation of the cotton crop, and measures were brought about, somewhat rapidly, one after another, under the lead of Southern men at the head of the Government, they having a majority in both branches of the Government, to accomplish their ends. The honorable member from Carolina observed that there has been a majority all along in favor of the North. If that be true, sir, the North acted either very liberally and kindly, or very weakly; for they never exercised that majority five times in the history of the Government. Never. Whether they were out-generalled, or whether it was owing to other causes, I shall not stop to consider, but no man acquainted with the history of the country can deny that the general lead in the politics of the country for three fourths of the period that has elapsed since the adoption of the constitution has been a Southern lead. In 1802, in pursuit of the idea of opening a new cotton region, the United States obtained a cession from Georgia of the whole of her western territory, now embracing the rich and growing State of Alabama. In 1803 Louisiana was purchased from France, out of which the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri have been framed as slaveholding States. In 1819 the cession of Florida was made, bringing another cession of slaveholding property and territory. Sir, the honorable member from South Carolina thought he saw in certain operations of the Government, such as the manner of collecting the revenue and the tendency of those measures to promote emigration into the country, what accounts for the more rapid growth of the North than the South. He thinks they were not the operation of time, but of the system of government established under this constitution. That is a matter of opinion. To a certain extent it may be so; but it does seem to me that if any operation of the Government could be shown in any degree to have promoted the population, and growth, and wealth of the North, it is much more sure that there are sundry important and distinct operations of the Government, about which no man can doubt, tending to promote, and which absolutely have promoted the increase of the slave interest and the slave territory of the South. Allow me to say that it was not time that brought in Louisiana; it was the act of men. It was not time that brought in Florida; it was the act of men. And lastly, sir, to complete these acts of men who have contributed so much to enlarge the area and the sphere of the institution of slavery, Texas, great and vast and illimitable Texas, was added to the Union as a slave State in 1845; and that, sir, pretty much closed the whole chapter and settled the whole account.—That closed the whole chapter—that settled the whole account, because the annexation of Texas upon the conditions and under the guaranties upon which she was admitted, did not leave an acre of land capable of being cultivated by slave labor between this Capitol and the Rio Grande or Nueces, or whatever is the proper boundary of Texas—not an acre, not one. From that moment the whole country from here to the western boundary of Texas, was fixed, pledged, fastened, decided to be slave territory forever, by the solemn guaranties of law. And I now say, sir, as the proposition upon which I stand this day, and upon the truth and firmness of which I intend to act until it is overthrown, that there is not at this moment within the United States, or any territory of the United States, a single foot of land the character of which, in regard to its being free soil territory or slave territory, is not fixed by some law, and some irrepealable law beyond the power of the action of this Government. Now, is it not so with respect to Texas? Why, it is most manifestly so. The honorable member from South Carolina, at the time of the admission of Texas, held an important post in the Executive Department of the Government; he was Secretary of State. Another eminent person of great activity and adroitness in affairs, I mean the late Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Walker,) was a leading member of this body, and took the lead in the business of annexation; and I must say that they did their business faithfully; there was no botch in it. They rounded it off, and made as close joiner-work as ever was put together. Resolutions of annexation were brought into Congress fitly joined together—compact, firm, efficient, conclusive upon the great object which they had in view.

Allow me to read the resolution. It is the third clause of the second section of the resolution of the 1st March, 1845, for the admission of Texas. That clause reads in these words:

"New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the Territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said Territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire; and in such State or States as shall be formed out of said Territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

Now what is here stipulated, enacted, secured? It is, that all Texas south of 36° 30', which is nearly the whole of it, shall be admitted into the Union as a slave State—it was a slave State, and therefore came in as a slave State—and that new States shall be made out of it, and that such States as are formed out of that portion of Texas lying south of 36° 30' may come in as slave States to the number of four, in addition to the State then in existence, and admitted at that time by these resolutions. I know no mode of legislation which can strengthen that. I know no mode of recognition that can add a tittle of weight to it. I listened respectfully to the resolutions of my honorable friend from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell.) He proposed to recognise that stipulation with Texas. But any additional recognition would weaken the force of it; because it stands here on the ground of a contract for a consideration. It is a law founded on a contract with Texas and destined to carry that contract into effect. A recognition founded on any consideration and any contract would not be so strong as it now stands on the face of the resolution. Now I know no way, I candidly confess, in which this Government, acting in good faith, as I trust it always will, can relieve itself from that stipulation and pledge, by any honest course of legislation whatever. And, therefore, I say again that, so far as Texas is concerned—the whole of Texas south of 36° 30', which I suppose embraces all the slave territory—there is no land, not an acre, the character of which is not established by law, a law which cannot be repealed without the violation of a contract.

I hope, sir, it is now apparent that my proposition, so far as Texas is concerned, has been maintained, and the provision in this article—and it has been well suggested by my friend from Rhode Island that that part of Texas which lies north of thirty-four degrees of north latitude may be formed into three States—is dependent in like manner upon the consent of Texas, herself a slave State.

Well, now, sir, how came it? How came it that within these walls, where it is said by the honorable member from South Carolina that the free States have a majority—this resolution of annexation, such as I have described it, found a majority in both Houses of Congress? Why, sir, it found that majority by the vast addition of Northern votes added to the entire Southern vote, or at least nearly the whole of the Southern votes. It was made up of Northern as well as of Southern votes. In the House of Representatives it stood, I think, about eighty Southern votes for the admission of Texas, and about fifty Northern votes for the admission of Texas. In the Senate the vote stood for the admission of Texas twenty-seven, and twenty-five against it; and of those twenty-seven votes constituting a majority for the admission of Texas in this body, no less than thirteen of them came from the free States—four of them were from New England. The whole of these thirteen Senators from the free States—within a fraction you see of one-half of all the votes in this body for the admission of Texas, with its immeasurable extent of slave territory—were sent to this body by free-soil votes.

Sir, there is not so remarkable a chapter in our history of political events, political parties, and political men, as is afforded by this measure for the admission of Texas, with this immense territory, that a bird cannot fly over in a week.—[Laughter.] Sir, New England, with some of her votes, supported this measure. Three-fourths of the votes of liberty-loving Connecticut went for it in the other House, and one-half here. There was one vote for it in Maine, but I am happy to say not the vote of the honorable member who addressed the Senate the day before yesterday, (Mr. Hamlin,) and who was then a Representative from Maine in the other House; but there was a vote or two from Maine—aye, and there was one vote from Massachusetts, the gentleman then representing and now living in the district in which the prevalence of free-soil sentiment for a couple of years or so has defeated the choice of any member to represent it in Congress. Sir, that body of Northern and Eastern men, who gave those votes at that time, are now seen taking upon themselves, in the nomenclature of politics, the appellation of the Northern Democracy. They undertook to wield the destinies of this empire—if I may call a republic an empire—and their policy was, and they persisted in it, to bring into this country all the territory they could. They did it under pledges—absolute pledges to the slave interest in the case of Texas, and afterwards in the case of these new conquests. My honorable friend from Georgia, in March, 1847, moved the Senate to declare that the war ought not to be prosecuted for acquisition, for conquest, for the dismemberment of Mexico. The same Northern Democracy entirely voted against it. He did not get a vote from them. It suited the views, the patriotism, the elevated sentiments of the Northern Democracy to bring in a world here, among the mountains and valleys of California and New Mexico, or any other part of Mexico, and then quarrel about it—to bring it in and then to put it upon the saving grace of the Wilmot proviso.—There were two eminent and highly respectable gentlemen from the North and East, then leading gentlemen in this Senate—I refer, and I do so with entire respect, for I entertain for both of those gentlemen in general high regard, to Mr. Dix, of New York, and Mr. Niles, of Connecticut—who voted for the admission of Texas. They would not have that vote any other way than as it stood; and they would have it as it did stand. I speak of the vote upon the annexation of Texas. Those two gentlemen would have the resolution of annexation just as it is, and they voted for it just as it is, and their eyes were all open to it. My honorable friend, the member who addressed us the other day from South Carolina, was then Secretary of State. His correspondence with Mr. Murphy, the charge d'affaires of the United States in Texas, had been published. That correspondence was all before those gentlemen, and the Secretary had the boldness and candor to avow in that correspondence that the great object sought by the annexation of Texas was to strengthen the slave interest of this country. Why, sir, he said, in so many words——

Mr. CALHOUN. Will the honorable Senator permit me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. WEBSTER. Certainly.

Mr. CALHOUN. I am very reluctant to interrupt the honorable gentleman; but, upon a point of so much importance, I deem it right to put myself *rectus in curia*. I did not put it upon the ground assumed by the Senator. I put it upon this ground: that Great Britain had announced to this country, in so many words, that her object was to abolish slavery in Texas, and through Texas to accomplish the abolishment of slavery in the United States and the world. The ground I put it on was, that it would make an exposed frontier, and, if Great Britain succeeded in her object, it would be impossible that that frontier could be secured against the aggression of the abolitionists; and that this Government was bound, under the guaranties of the constitution, to protect us against such a state of things.

Mr. WEBSTER. That comes, I suppose, sir, to exactly the same thing. It was, that Texas must be obtained for the security of the slave interest of the South.

Mr. CALHOUN. Another view is very distinctly given.

Mr. WEBSTER. That was the object set forth in the correspondence of a worthy gentleman not now living, who preceded the honorable member from South Carolina in that office. There repose on the files of the Department of State, as I have occasion to know, strong letters from Mr. Upshur to the United States minister in England, and I believe there are some to the same minister from the honorable Senator himself, asserting to this extent the sentiments of this Government that Great Britain was expected not to interfere to take Texas out of the hands of its then existing Government, and make it a free country. But my argument, my suggestion is this: that those gentlemen who composed the Northern democracy when Texas was brought into the Union, saw with all their eyes that it was brought in as a slave country, and brought in for the purpose of being maintained as slave territory to the Greek Kalends. I rather think the honorable gentleman who was then Secretary of State might, in some of his correspondence with Mr. Murphy, have suggested that it was not expedient to say too much about this object, that it might create some alarm: but, sir, he did avow it boldly and manfully; he did not disguise his conduct.

Mr. CALHOUN. Never, never.

Mr. WEBSTER. What he means he is very apt to say.

Mr. CALHOUN. Always, always.

Mr. WEBSTER. And I honor him for it.—This was in 1845. Then, in 1847, *flagrante bello* between the United States and Mexico, the proposition I have mentioned was brought forward by my friend from Georgia—the Northern democracy voting straight ahead against it. Their remedy was to apply to the acquisitions, after they should come in, the Wilmot proviso. What follows? These two gentlemen, worthy and honorable and influential men—and if they had not been they could not have carried the measure—these two gentlemen, members of this body, brought in Texas, and by their votes they prevented the passage of the resolution of the honorable member from Georgia, and then they went home and took the lead in the free-soil party.—And there they stand, sir! They leave us here, bound in honor and conscience by the resolutions of annexation—they leave us here to take the odium of fulfilling the obligations in favor of slavery which they voted us into, or else the greater odium of violating those obligations while they are at home making rousing and capital speeches for free-soil and no slavery. [Laughter.] And, therefore, I say, sir, that there is not a chapter in our history, respecting public measures and public men, more full of what should create surprise; more full of what does create, in my mind, extreme mortification, than that of the conduct of this Northern democracy.

Mr. President, sometimes, when a man is found in a new relation to things around him and to other men, he says the world has changed, and that he has not changed. I believe, sir, that our self-respect leads us often to make this declaration in regard to ourselves when it is not exactly true. An individual is more apt to change, perhaps, than all the world around him is to change. But, under the present circumstances, and under the responsibility which I know I incur by what I am now stating here, I feel at liberty to recur to the various expressions and statements, made at various times, of my own opinions and resolutions respecting the admission of Texas, and all that has followed. Sir, as early as 1836, or in the earlier part of 1837, a matter of conversation and correspondence between myself and some private friends was this project of annexing Texas to the United States; and an honorable gentleman with whom I have had a long acquaintance, a friend of mine, now perhaps in this chamber—I mean Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina—was knowing to that correspondence. I had voted for the recognition of Texan independence, because I believed it was an existing fact, surprising and astonishing as it was, and I wished well to the new republic: but I manifested from the first utter opposition to bringing her with her territory into the Union. I had occasion, sir, in 1837 to meet my friends in New York, on some political occasion, and I then stated my sentiments upon the subject. It was the first time that I had occasion to advert to it; and I will ask a friend near me to do me the favor to read an extract from the speech, for the Senate may find it rather tedious to listen to the whole of it. It was delivered in Niblo's Garden in 1837.

Mr. Greene then read an extract from the speech of the Senator, to which he referred, avowing his determination to do nothing to extend slavery on this continent. He "regarded it as a great moral, social, and political evil." But we were all bound in honor, and in justice, to respect the guaranties of the constitution as to the States where the institution already exists. "I shall concur, therefore, (he then said,) in no act, no measure, no menace, no indication of purpose which shall interfere or threaten to interfere with the exclusive authority of the several States over the subject of slavery, as it exists within their respective limits."

Mr. WEBSTER. I have nothing, sir, to add to nor to take back from those sentiments. That, the Senate will perceive, was in 1837. The purpose of immediately annexing Texas at that time was abandoned or postponed; and it was not revived with any vigor for some years. In the mean time it had so happened that I had become a member of the Executive Administration, and was for a short period in the Department of State. The annexation of Texas had become a subject of conversation—not confidential—with the President and heads of Departments, as well as with other public men. No serious attempt was then made to bring it about. I left the department of State in May, 1843, and shortly after I learned, though no way connected with official information, that a design had been taken up of bringing in Texas, with her slave territory and population into the United States. I was here in Washington at the time, and the persons are now here who will remember that we had an arranged meeting for conversation upon it. I went home to Massachusetts and proclaimed the existence of that purpose, but I could get no audience, and but little attention. Some did not believe it, and some were engaged in their own pursuits. They had gone to their farms, or to their merchandize, and it was impossible to arouse any sentiment in New England or in Massachusetts that should combine the two great political parties against this annexation; and, indeed, there was no hope of bringing the Northern Democracy into that view, for the leaning was all the other way. But, sir, even with Whigs, and leading Whigs, I am ashamed to say, there was a great indifference towards the admission of Texas with slave territory into this Union. It went on. I was then out of Congress. The annexation resolutions passed the 1st of March, 1845. Texas complied with them; the Legislature of Texas complied with the conditions and accepted the guaranties; for the phraseology of the language of the resolution is, that Texas is to come in "upon the conditions and under the guaranties herein prescribed." I happened to be returned to the Senate in March, 1845, and was here in December, 1845, when the acceptance by Texas of the conditions proposed by Congress were laid before us by the President, and an act for the consummation of the connexion was laid before the two Houses. The connexion was not completed. A final law doing the deed of annexation ultimately had not been passed; and when it was upon its final passage here, I expressed my opposition to it and recorded my vote in the negative; and there that vote stands, with the observations that I made upon that occasion. It happened that between 1837 and this time, on various occasions and opportunities, I had expressed my entire opposition to the admission of slave States, or the acquisition of new slave territories, to be added to the United States. I know, sir, no change in my own sentiments or my own purposes in that respect. I will now again ask my friend from Rhode Island to read another extract from a speech of mine, made at a Whig Convention in Springfield, Massachusetts, in the month of September, 1847.

Mr. Greene here read the following extract:

"We hear much just now of a *panacea* for the dangers and evils of slavery and slave annexation, which they call the '*Wilmot Proviso*.' That certainly is a just sentiment, but it is not a sentiment to found any new party upon. It is not a sentiment on which Massachusetts Whigs differ. There is not a man in this hall who holds to it more firmly than I do, nor one who adheres to it more than another.

"I feel some little interest in this matter, sir. Did not I commit myself in 1838 to the whole doctrine, fully, entirely? And I must be permitted to say that I cannot quite consent that more recent discoverers should claim the merit and take out a patent.

"I deny the priority of their invention. Allow me to say, sir, it is not their thunder." * * *

"We are to use the first and last and every occasion which offers to oppose the extension of slave power.

"But I speak of it here, as in Congress, as a political question, a question for statesmen to act upon. We must so regard it. I certainly do not mean to say that it is less important in a moral point of view, that it is not more important in many other points of view; but as a legislator, or in any official capacity, I must look at it, consider it, and decide it as a matter of political action."

Mr. WEBSTER. On other occasions, in debates here, I have expressed my determination to vote for no acquisition, or cession or annexation, North or South, East or West. My opinion has been that we have territory enough, and that we should follow the Spartan maxim, "improve, adorn what you have, seek no further." I think that it was in some observations that I made here on the three million loan bill that I avowed that sentiment. In short, sir, the sentiment has been avowed quite as often, in as many places, and before as many assemblies, as any of the humble sentiments of mine ought to be avowed.

But now, that, under certain conditions, Texas is in with all her territories, as a slave State, with a solemn pledge that if she is divided into many States, those States may come in as slave States, south of 36° 30', how are we to deal with it? I know no way of honorable legislation but, when the proper time comes for the enactment, to carry into effect all that we have stipulated to do. I do not entirely agree with my honorable friend from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell,) that, as soon as the time comes when she is entitled to another Representative, we should create a new State. The rule in regard to it I take to be this: that when we have created new States out of Territories, we have generally gone upon the idea that when there is population enough to form a State, sixty thousand or some such thing, we would create a State; but it may be thought quite a different thing when a State is divided, and two or more States made out of it. It does not follow, in such a case, that the same rule of appointment should be applied. That, however, is a matter for the consideration of Congress when the proper time arrives. I may not be here. I may have no vote to give on the occasion, but I wish it to be distinctly understood to-day that, according to my view of the matter, this Government is solemnly pledged by law to create new States out of Texas with her consent, when her population shall justify such a proceeding, and so far as such States are formed out of Texan territory lying south of 36° 30', to let them come in as slave States. That is the meaning of the resolution which our friends, the Northern Democracy, have left us to fulfil; and I, for one, mean to fulfil it, because I will not violate the faith of the Government.

Now, as to California and New Mexico, I hold slavery to be excluded from those Territories by a law even superior to that which admits and sanctions it in Texas. I mean the law of nature—the law of the formation of the earth. That law settles forever, with a strength beyond all terms of human enactment, that slavery cannot exist in California or New Mexico. Understand me, sir; I mean slavery as we regard it; slaves in the gross, of the colored race, transferable by sale and delivery like other property. I shall not discuss that point. I leave it to the learned gentlemen who have undertaken to discuss it; but I suppose there is no slave of that description in California now. I understand that *peonism*, a sort of penal servitude, exists there, or rather a sort of voluntary sale of a man and his offspring for debt, as it is arranged and exists in some parts of California and New Mexico. But what I mean to say is, that African slavery, as we see it among us, is as utterly impossible to find itself, or to be found in Mexico, as any other natural impossibility. California and New Mexico are Asiatic in their formation and scenery. They are composed of vast ridges of mountains of enormous height, with sometimes broken ridges of deep valleys. The sides of these mountains are barren, their tops capped by perenial snow. There may be in California, now made free by its constitution, and no doubt there are, some tracts of valuable land. But it is not so in New Mexico. Pray, what is the evidence which any gentleman has obtained on this subject, from information sought by himself or communicated by others. I have inquired and read all I could in order to obtain information on this subject. What is there in New Mexico that could by any possibility induce any body to go there with slaves? There are some narrow strips of tillable land on the borders of the rivers; but the rivers themselves dry up before midsummer is gone. All that the people can do is to raise some little articles, some little wheat for their tortillas, and all that by irrigation. And who expects to see a hundred black men cultivating tobacco, corn, cotton, rice, or any thing else, on lands in New Mexico made fertile only by irrigation? I look upon it, therefore, as a fixed fact, to use an expression current to the day, that both California and New Mexico are destined to be free, so far as they are settled at all, which I believe, especially in regard to New Mexico, will be very little for a great length of time; free by the arrangement of things by the Power above us. I have therefore to say, in this respect also, that this country is fixed for freedom for as many persons as shall ever live there, by as irrepealable and more irrepealable a law than the law that attaches to the right of holding slaves in Texas; and I will say further, that if a resolution or a law were now before us to provide a Territorial Government for New Mexico, I would not vote to put any prohibition into it whatever. The use of such a prohibition would be idle, as it respects any effect it would have upon the Territory; and I would not take pains to reform an ordinance of Nature, nor to re-enact the will of God. And I would put in no Wilmot proviso for the purpose of a taunt or a reproach. I would put into it no evidence of the votes of superior power, to wound the pride, even whether a just pride, a rational pride, or an irrational pride, to wound the pride of the gentlemen who people the Southern States. I have no such object, no such purpose. They would think it a taunt, an indignity; they would think it to be an act taking away from them what they regard a proper equality of privilege; and whether they expect to realize any benefit from it or not, they would think it a theoretic wrong; that something more or less deregatory to their character and their rights had taken place. I propose to inflict no such wound on any body, unless something essentially important to the country, and efficient to the preservation of liberty and freedom, is to be effected. Therefore, I repeat it because I wish it to be understood, that I do not propose to address the Senate often on this subject. I desire to pour out all my heart in as plain a manner as possible; and I say, again, that if a proposition were now here, for a Government for New Mexico, and it was moved to insert a provision for a prohibition of slavery, I would not vote for it.

Now Mr. President, I have established, so far as I proposed to go into any line of observation to establish, the proposition with which I set out, and upon which I propose to stand or fall; and that is, that the whole territory of the States in the United States, or in the newly-acquired territory of the United States, has a fixed and settled character, now fixed and settled by law, which cannot be repealed in the case of Texas without a violation of public faith, and cannot be repealed by any human power in regard to California or New Mexico; that under one or other of these laws, every foot of territory in the States or in the Territories has now received a fixed and decided character.

Sir, if we were now making a Government for New Mexico, and any body should propose a Wilmot proviso, I should treat it exactly as Mr. Polk treated that provision for excluding slavery from Oregon. Mr. Polk was known to be in opinion decidedly averse to the Wilmot proviso; but he felt the necessity of establishing a Government for the Territory of Oregon, and, though the proviso was there, he knew it would be entirely nugatory; and, since it must be entirely nugatory, since it took away no right, no describable, no estimable, no weighable or tangible right of the South, he said he would sign the bill for the sake of enacting a law to form a Government in that Territory, and let that entirely useless, and in that connexion entirely senseless, proviso remain. For myself, I will say that we hear much of the annexation of Canada; and if there be any man, any of the Northern Democracy, or any one of the Free-Soil party, who supposes it necessary to insert a Wilmot proviso in a Territorial Government for New Mexico, that man will of course be of opinion that it is necessary to protect the everlasting snows of Canada from the foot of slavery by the same overpowering wing of an act of Congress. Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done; wherever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory, I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery. I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again; and I will perform those pledges; but I will not do a thing unnecessary, that wounds the feelings of others, or that does disgrace to my own understanding.

Mr. President, in the excited times in which we live there is found to exist a state of crimination and recrimination between the North and South. There are lists of grievances produced by each; and those grievances, real or supposed, alienate the minds of one portion of the country from the other, exasperate the feelings, subdue the sense of fraternal connexion and patriotic love and mutual regard. I shall bestow a little attention, sir, upon these various grievances produced on the one side and on the other. I begin with the complaints of the South. I will not answer, further than I have, the general statements of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that the North has grown upon the South in consequence of the manner of administering this Government, in the collecting of its revenue, and so forth. They are disputed topics, and I have no inclination to enter into them. But I will state these complaints, especially one complaint of the South, which has in my opinion just foundation; and that is, that there has been found at the North, among individuals and among the legislators of the North, a disinclination to perform fully their constitutional duties in regard to the return of persons bound to service who have escaped into the free States. In that respect, it is my judgment that the South is right and the North is wrong. Every member of every Northern Legislature is bound by oath to support the constitution of the United States; and this article of the constitution, which says to these States they shall deliver up fugitives from service, is as binding in honor and conscience as any other article. No man fulfils his duty in any Legislature who sets himself to find excuses, evasions, escapes from this constitutional duty. I have always thought that the constitution addressed itself to the Legislatures of the States themselves, or to the States themselves. It says that those persons escaping to other States shall be delivered up, and I confess I have always been of the opinion that it was an injunction upon the States themselves. When it is said that a person escaping into another State, and becoming therefore within the jurisdiction of that State, shall be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the passage is, that the State itself, in obedience to the constitution, shall cause him to be delivered up. That is my judgment. I have always entertained it, and I entertain it now. But when the subject, some years ago, was before the Supreme Court of the United States, the majority of the judges held that the power to cause fugitives from service to be delivered up was a power to be exercised under the authority of this Government. I do not know, on the whole, that it may not have been a fortunate decision. My habit is to respect the result of judicial deliberations and the solemnity of judicial decisions. But, as it now stands, the business of seeing that these fugitives are delivered up resides in the power of Congress and the national judicature, and my friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee has a bill on the subject now before the Senate, with some amendments to it, which I propose to support, with all its provisions, to the fullest extent. And I desire to call the attention of all sober-minded men, of all conscientious men in the North, of all men who are not carried away by any fanatical idea or by any false idea whatever, to their constitutional obligations. I put it to all the sober and sound minds at the North as a question of morals and a question of conscience. What right have they, in their legislative capacity, or any other, to endeavor to get round this constitution, to embarrass the free exercise of the rights secured by the constitution to the persons whose slaves escape from them? None at all; none at all. Neither in the forum of conscience nor before the face of the constitution are they justified, in my opinion. Of course it is a matter for their consideration. They probably, in the turmoil of the times, have not stopped to consider of this; they have followed what seems to be the current of thought and of motives for the occasion, and they neglect to investigate fully the real question, and to consider their constitutional obligations; as I am sure, if they did consider, they would fulfil them with alacrity. Therefore, I repeat, sir, that here is a ground of complaint against the North well founded, which ought to be removed, which it is now in the power of the different departments of this Government to remove; which calls for the enactment of proper laws authorising the judicature of this Government, in the several States, to do all that is necessary for the recapture of fugitive slaves, and for the restoration of them to those who claim them. Wherever I go, and whenever I speak on the subject—and when I speak here I desire to speak to the whole North—I say that the South has been injured in this respect, and has a right to complain, and the North has been too careless of what I think the constitution peremptorily and emphatically enjoins upon it as a duty.

Complaint has been made against certain resolutions that emanate from Legislatures at the North, and are sent here to us, not only on the subject of slavery in this District, but sometimes recommending Congress to consider the means of abolishing slavery in the States. I should be sorry to be called upon to present any resolutions here which could not be referable to any committee or any power in Congress, and, therefore, I should be unwilling to receive from the Legislature of Massachusetts any instructions to present resolutions expressive of any opinion whatever on the subject of slavery, for two reasons; because, first, I do not consider that the Legislature of Massachusetts has any thing to do with it; and next, I do not consider that I, as her representative here, have any thing to do with it. Sir, it has become, in my opinion, quite too common; and, if the Legislatures of the States do not like it, they have a great deal more power to put it down than I have to uphold it. It has become, in my opinion, quite too common a practice for the State Legislatures to present resolutions here on all subjects, and to instruct us here on all subjects. There is no public man that requires instruction more than I do, or who requires information more than I do, or desires it more heartily; but I do not like to have it come in quite too imperative a shape. I took notice, with pleasure, of some remarks upon this subject made the other day in the Senate of Massachusetts, by a young man of talent and character, from whom the best hopes may be entertained. I mean Mr. Hilliard. He told the Senate of Massachusetts that he would vote for no instructions whatever to be forwarded to members of Congress, nor for any resolutions to be offered, expressive of the sense of Massachusetts as to what their members of Congress ought to do. He said that he saw no propriety in one set of public servants giving instructions and reading lectures to another set of public servants. To their own master all of them must stand or fall, and that master is their constituents. I wish these sentiments could become more common, a great deal more common. I have never entered into the question, and never shall, about the binding force of instructions. I will, however, simply say this: if there be any matter of interest pending in this body; while I am a member of it, in which Massachusetts has an interest of her own not adverse to the general interest of the country, I shall pursue her instructions with gladness of heart, and with all the efficiency which I can bring here. But if the question be one which affects her interest, and at the same time affects the interests of all other States, I shall no more regard her political wishes or instructions than I would regard the wishes of a man who might appoint me an arbitrator or referee to decide some question of important private right. If ever there was a Government upon earth, it is this Government, if ever there was a body upon earth, it is this body, which should consider itself as composed by agreement of all, appointed by some, but organized by the general consent of all, sitting here under the solemn obligations of oath and conscience to do that which they think best for the good of the whole.

Then, sir, there are those abolition societies, of which I am unwilling to speak, but in regard to which I have very clear notions and opinions. I do not think them useful. I think their operations for the last twenty years have produced nothing good or valuable. At the same time, I know thousands of them are honest and good men; perfectly well meaning men. They have excited feelings, they think they must do something for the cause of liberty, and in their sphere of action they do not see what else they can do, than to contribute to an abolition press or an abolition society, or to pay an abolition lecturer. I do not mean to impute gross motives even to the leaders of these societies, but I am not blind to the consequences. I cannot but see what mischiefs their interference with the South has produced. And is it not plain to every man? Let any gentleman who doubts of that recur to the debates in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1832, and he will see with what freedom a proposition made by Mr. Randolph for the gradual abolition of slavery was discussed in that body. Every one spoke of slavery as he thought; very ignominious and disparaging names and epithets were applied to it. The debates in the House of Delegates on that occasion, I believe, were all published. They were read by every colored man who could read, and if there were any who could not read, those debates were read to them by white men. At that time Virginia was not unwilling nor afraid to discuss this question, and to let that part of her population know as much of it as they could learn. That was in 1832. As has been said by the honorable member from Carolina, these abolition societies commenced their course of action in 1835. It is said—I do not know how true it may be—that they sent incendiary publications into the slave States; at any event, they attempted to arouse, and did arouse, a very strong feeling; in other words, they created great agitation in the North against Southern slavery. Well, what was the result? The bonds of the slaves were bound more firmly than before; their rivets were more strongly fastened. Public opinion, which in Virginia had begun to be exhibited against slavery, and was opening out for the discussion of the question, drew back and shut itself up in its castle. I wish to know whether any body in Virginia can now talk as Mr. Randolph, Gov. McDowell, and others talked there, openly, and sent their remarks to the press, in 1832. We all know the fact, and we all know the cause, and every thing that this agitating people have done has been, not to enlarge but to restrain, not to set free, but to bind faster the slave population of the South. That is my judgment. Sir, as I have said, I know many of them in my own neighborhood, very honest good people, misled, as I think, by strange enthusiasm; but they wish to do something, and they are called on to contribute, and they do contribute; and it is my firm opinion this day, that within the last twenty years as much money has been collected and paid to the abolition societies, abolition presses, and abolition lecturers as would purchase the freedom of every slave man, woman, and child in the State of Maryland, and send them all to Liberia. I have no doubt of it. But I have yet to learn that the benevolence of these abolition societies has at any time taken that particular turn. [Laughter.]

Again, sir, the violence of the press is complained of. The press violent! Why, sir, the press is violent every where. There are outrageous reproaches in the North against the South, and there are reproaches in not much better taste in the South against the North. Sir, the extremists of both parts of this country are violent; they mistake loud and violent talk for eloquence and for reason. They think that he who talks loudest reasons the best. And this we most expect, when the press is free, as it is here, and I trust always will be—for, with all its licentiousness, and all its evil, the entire and absolute freedom of the press is essential to the preservation of government on the basis of a free constitution. Wherever it exists, there will be foolish paragraphs and violent paragraphs in the press, as there are, I am sorry to say, foolish speeches and violent speeches in both Houses of Congress. In short, sir, I must say that, in my opinion, the vernacular tongue of the country has become greatly vitiated, depraved, and corrupted by the style of our congressional debates. [Laughter.] And if it were possible for our debates in Congress to vitiate the principles of the people as much as they have depraved their taste, I should cry out, "God save the Republic!"

Well, in all this I see no solid grievance, no grievance produced by the South, within the redress of the Government, but the single one to which I have referred; and that is, the want of a proper regard to the injunction of the constitution for the delivery of fugitive slaves.

There are also complaints of the North against the South. I need not go over them particularly. The first and gravest is, that the North adopted the constitution, recognising the existence of slavery in the States, and recognising the right to a certain extent of representation of the slaves in Congress, under a state of sentiment and expectation which do not now exist; and that, by events, by circumstances, by the eagerness of the South to acquire territory and extend their slave population, the North finds itself, in regard to the influence of the South and the North, of the free States and the slave States, where it never did expect to find itself when they entered the compact of the constitution. They complain, therefore, that, instead of slavery being regarded as an evil, as it was then, an evil which all hoped would be extinguished gradually, it is now regarded by the South as an institution to be cherished and preserved and extended; an institution which the South has extended to the utmost of her power by the acquisition of new territory. Well, then, passing from that, every body in the North reads, and every body reads whatsoever the newspapers contain; and the newspapers, some of them, especially those presses to which I have alluded, are careful to spread about among the people every reproachful sentiment uttered by any Southern man bearing at all against the North; every thing that is calculated to exasperate, to alienate; and there are many such things, as every body will admit, from the South or some portion of it, which are spread abroad among the reading people; and they do exasperate, and alienate, and produce a most mischievous effect upon the public mind at the North. Sir, I would not notice things of this sort appearing in obscure quarters; but one thing has occurred in this debate which struck me very forcibly. An honorable member from Louisiana addressed us the other day on this subject. I suppose there is not a more amiable and worthy gentleman in this chamber—a gentleman who would be more slow to give offence to any body, and he did not mean in his remarks to give offence? But what did he say? Why, sir, he took pains to run a contrast between the slaves of the South and the laboring people of the North, giving the preference in all points of condition, and comfort, and happiness, to the slaves of the South. The Senator doubtless did not suppose that he gave any offence, or did any injustice. He was merely expressing his opinion. But does he know how remarks of that sort will be received by the laboring people of the North? Why, who are the laboring people of the North? They are the North. They are the people who cultivate their own farms with their own hands; freeholders, educated men, independent men. Let me say, sir, that five-sixths of the whole property of the North is in the hands of the laborers of the North; they cultivate their farms, they educate their children, they provide the means of independence; if they are not freeholders, they earn wages, these wages accumulate, are turned into capital, into new freeholds, and small cap

Wilmot proviso. Mr. C. was willing to leave the new acquisitions to be disposed of as the hand of Nature shall determine.

No man, said Mr. C., would feel more happy than myself to believe that this Union formed by our ancestors should live forever. Looking back to the long course of forty years' service here, I have the consolation to believe that I have never done an act which would weaken it; that I have done full justice to all sections. But I cannot agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that this Union cannot be dissolved. Am I to understand him that no degree of oppression, no outrage, no broken faith can produce the destruction of this Union? Why, sir, if that becomes a fixed fact, it will itself became the great instrument of producing oppression, outrage, and broken faith. No, sir, the Union can be broken. Great moral causes will break it if they go on, and it can only be preserved by justice, good faith, and a rigid adherence to the constitution.

Mr. WEBSTER. I know, sir, this Union can be broken up; every Government can be; and I admit that there may be such a degree of oppression as will warrant resistance and a forcible severance. That is revolution. That is revolution! Of that ultimate right of revolution I have not been speaking. I know that that law of necessity does exist. I forbear from going further, because I do not wish to run into a discussion of the nature of this Government. The honorable member and myself have broken lances sufficiently often before on that subject.

Mr. CALHOUN. I have no desire to do it now.

Mr. WEBSTER. I presume the gentleman has not, and I have quite as little.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION.

WILMINGTON, N. C. March 11, 1850.

The Delegates of the different Counties of the 7th Congressional District, having met in the Masonic Hall: On motion of D. G. McRae, the Convention was temporarily organized, by appointing Col. O. R. Kenan, Chairman, and A. G. Grady, and Wm. H. Bayne, Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee of one Delegate from each county was appointed to report Officers for the Convention. The committee consisted of: D. G McRae, Cumberland; Stephen Graham, Duplin; Thos J. Morisey, Sampson; F. George, Columbus; Absalom Davis, Robeson; Isaac Wright, Bladen; Edward Sanders, Onslow; James Cassedy, New Hanover; Wm. N. White, Bladen; James H. Pritchard, Brunswick.

The above Committee having retired to perform their duty, the lists of Delegates to the Convention was called, and the following Delegates answered to their names:

New Hanover—G J McRee, Thos Loring, Jno C Wood, N N Nixon, E St George, J M Foy, John Howard, James Garrison, W P Larkins, John Jones, James P Moore, Jno McAuslan, Jas McIntire, A Rochelle, John Shepard, J B Pigford, T H Tate, James Harrel, Joel Moore, T H Williams, James Cassedy, John B Bannerman, A G Hail, T D Meares.

Duplin.—Stephen Graham, J Pearsall, D Bowden, Col C D Hill, Isaac Wright, Dr Faison, Jas H Jerman, Zach Smith, jr, Blaney Williams, A J Grady, George Smith, James Dickinson, James G Stokes, David Sloan, Edward E Hussey, Hampton Sullivan, Alsey Sutherland, Jas H Hicks, W H Handley, O R Kenan.

Columbus—F George, A F Toon, M Powell.

Bladen—Isaac Wright, J G McDugald, J W Russ, J B Kenan, John Wessel, J J D Lucas, W N Whitted, D McMillan, A J Jones, J O Daniel, Jas O Andres, W Westbrook, John Kane, J B Brown.

Robeson—J C Moore, Dr A D McMair, Duncan Smith, A Davis, jr, Wm McNeill, Robert S French.

Sampson—Wm Faison, Curtis Thompson, A A McKay, T J Morisey, Wm K Slocumb, Wm Ashford, J W Lane, C A Harrison, M J Faison, Dr H A Bizzell, L F Carr, J M Jernigan, P Murphy, J B Moore.

Cumberland—Wm H Bayne, D G McRae, Jas R Gee, W J Mcrver, Hugh McCormick, John Eccles, Jas Banks, J D Williams, J G Cook.

Onslow—Dr. Geo B McMillan, W L F Redd, George J Ward, Jesse Cooper, S Humphrey, Edward W Sanders, Eli W Sanders, Dr Wm Wren, Isaac B Sanders, Charles Gregory.

Brunswick—David D Allen, M C Turrentine, Daniel L Russell.

The Committee to report the organization of the Convention, then returned the following report:

FOR PRESIDENT.—Col. O. R. Kenan of Duplin.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Dr. J. H. McMillan, of Onslow; Wm. Faison, of Sampson; and Nicholas N. Nixon, of New Hanover.

SECRETARIES.—Wm. H Bayne, A. J. Grady, W. McNeill.

That the rules of the House of Commons govern this body as far as applicable.

That each county shall have two votes.

That the Delegates from each county be requested to select one of their number to prepare Resolutions for the action of the Convention.

On motion of T. Loring, the same Committee who reported the Officers, were retained as the above Committee.

On motion of Wm. H. Bayne, the committee to report resolutions were directed to have 150 copies of the Resolutions which they shall prepare, printed for the use of the Delegates.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 12.

The Convention met, according to adjournment. After prayer by Rev. A. P. Repiton, the committee reported resolutions simply appointing delegates to the Nashville Convention. Mr. D. G McRae, made a minority report, (he being the only one in minority,) consisting of a preamble and resolutions, the purport of which was that this Convention should appoint no delegates, but adjourn subject to the call of the President, instructing him to call this Convention again together, should it be necessary to hold the Nashville Convention.

Those reports elicited a discussion; and before any action was taken, Mr. Isaac Wright addressed the Convention upon southern rights at large, and incidentally advocating Mr. McRae's resolutions. Mr. Samuel Potter also addressed the Convention for an hour in high toned language. Messrs. John Eccles of Cumberland and G. J. McRee spoke at some length in defence of the position of the South, and in favor of appointing delegates.

After these addresses, Mr. Loring proposed a resolution referring both reports back to the committee for further consideration. Mr D. G. McRae moved to amend Mr. Loring's resolution by appointing a new committee to refer them to. This amendment was agreed to, and then the resolution was passed. The delegates from each county, after consultation, appointed one from each delegation to form the committee as follows:

New Hanover, G. J. McRee; Columbus, A. F. Toon; Robeson, Absalom Davis; Cumberland, James Banks; Duplin, Jere. Pearsall; Bladen, J. G. McDugald; Sampson, Patrick Murphy; Onslow, Isaac B. Sanders.

The Convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock, the Convention again met, and the committee, through their Chairman, reported the following preamble and Resolutions:

That in the opinion of this Convention, the present dangerous aspect of affairs, demands of the people of the South, the utmost prudence, moderation, firmness, and union of sentiment and action. To submit tamely to so long continued, and dangerous invasions of their chartered rights on the one hand, is weak, unmanly, and unbecoming the spirit of a free people. To rush wildly into the untold horrors of disunion on the other, would be unworthy the high character of American citizens, subversive of the true principles of rational and constitutional liberty, and a death blow to Republican Freedom throughout the world. While they feel, that the alarming progress of fanaticism at the North, has rendered it necessary, that the South should declare her wrongs in terms of indignant denunciation, they also bear among themselves, that unreflecting zeal for a good cause, which often leads to dangerous error. To stand up boldly for our rights, to contend for them fearlessly under the Constitution and the law, is the imperative duty of every true son of the South. To encourage a state of feeling, which leads men to think carelessly, and speak lightly of a dissolution of the Union, may be to encourage the beginning of a revolution which can never go backwards; and ought to be avoided by every patriot. What course then, amid these difficulties, is the part of wise men to pursue? Let the people of the South assemble together in every county, town and village, and in moderation and firmness, take counsel together, and declare their sense of the unjust disregard of their rights by their northern brethren, and warn them of the danger of their course. Therefore,

Resolved, That the principle of the "Wilmot Proviso," begun in political trickery and intrigue, and sustained by fanaticism, would, if sanctioned by Congress, be unconstitutional, unjust, aggressive, and insulting to the South.

Resolved, That while we love and cherish our glorious Union, and desire to abide by it, while in honor and safety we can; and while we yet forbear, in the hope that a returning sense of right, in our northern brethren, may bring us justice; we cannot refrain from saying, that there is a point before them, at which, forbearance will cease to be a virtue.

Resolved, That we, in Convention assembled, do nominate and appoint two delegates, with alternates, from the two political parties, to represent us, in the proposed Nashville Convention.

Resolved, That we appoint six delegates from each county in this Congressional District, to meet in Raleigh, on the 15th day of April next, for the purpose of appointing four delegates, with alternates, to represent the State of North Carolina in the proposed Nashville Convention; and that they be chosen from the two great political parties.

Resolved, That the respective delegations from each county constitute Committees to recommend delegates to the proposed Raleigh Convention.

Resolved, That we yet entertain feelings af the warmest attachment to the Union, and regard it with peculiar veneration, and as the hope of happiness and prosperity to the American citizens.

These resolutions were read separately, and adopted unanimously, with the exception of Isaac Wright and J. O. Daniel, of Bladen.

Mr. Banks, of Cumberland, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention recognises the Nashville Convention simply as an advisory counsel; to consult and deliberate for the preservation of our Southern interests, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States—for the welfare of our common country, and the perpetuity of our glorious *Union*.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq., spoke warmly, fervently, eloquently, and ably in opposition to this resolution. Mr. Banks replied to Mr. McRae, in support of the resolution. Mr. Morisey, of Sampson, addressed the Convention in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Isaac Wright addressed the Convention in opposition to it. Mr. Jere. Pearsall spoke in favor of the Resolution.

The question having been taken, the resolution was rejected. Counties against it, Duplin, Bladen, Columbus, Sampson and Onslow. Counties for it, New Hanover, Robeson and Cumberland.

Mr. James G. Cook, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure the views of the Hon. Daniel Webster, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the question of slavery; the high and noble stand which he has taken entitles him to the thanks of every lover of his country And further, that the Hon. Lewis Cass, and Mr. Dickinson of New York, for laboring to sustain the constitutional rights of the South, deserve the thanks of every southern man.

Carried unanimously.

The name of the Hon. Robert Strange was then nominated as the Delegate on the part of the Democratic party, to represent this District in the Nashville Convention, and he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Griffith J. McRee, of Wilmington, was nominated and after several ballots elected, on the part of the Whigs, to represent the District at Nashville.

Mr. Stephen Graham, of Duplin, was appointed alternate to Hon. Robert Strange; and Thos. Junius Morisey alternate to Mr. McRee.

In accordance with the 4th resolution, the counties nominated the following gentlemen as their delegates to the Raleigh Convention.

Cumberland—A Elliot, W H Haigh, J Banks, J G Shepherd, G W Pegram, L Bethune.

New Hanover—N N Nixon, D Reid, Jas Cassedy, T H Williams, S R Potter, Col John D Jones.

Bladen.—W N Whitted, J G McDugald, J R Kemp, T C Smith, T J Johnson, J W Russ.

Robeson.—R S French, Col J McNeill, Col P P Smith, Col A McMillan, A Davis, Col N Regan.

Columbus.—F George, Col J Moulsby, Alva Smith, W J Stanly, Calvin Hays, Rev H Lennon.

Onslow.—J A Averitt, Col L W Humphrey, I B Sanders, Col G J Ward, D A Humphrey, M L F Redd.

Sampson.—L F Carr, C A Harrison, Dr H A Bizzell, A B Chesnutt, A A McKay, W K Slocumb.

Duplin—O R Kenan, Jas Dickson, A J Grady, Col C D Hall, A F Stanford, Dr Henry W Faison.

On motion of D. G. McRae, the Secretaries were directed to have the proceedings published, and copies sent to our Senators and Representative from this District in Congress.

After a vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned.

OWEN R. KENAN, *President.*
G. H. McMILLAN, WM. FAISON, N. N. NIXON, } *Vice Presidents.*
A. J. GRADY, WM. MCNEILL, WM. H. BAYNE, } *Secretaries.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—1500 passengers left New York last week in three steamers for California.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 14.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for Tomlinson, Lines & Co, Snelly & Field, Brower & Moffitt, L F Carr, H A London & Co, Cedar Falls Co, C T Haigh & Son, M D & W R Smith, J R Gee, T J Johnson & Co, King & Hege, Marsh & Moffitt, J D Williams, A B Marsh, J D Starr, J G Lash, R A Stuart, J R & J Sloan, Rowan Factory, J Cheek, Bouzee & Harrison, Boger & Maxwell, J Newlin & Son, Hall, Sackett & Co, Joel Lee.

March 15—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for T J Johnson & Co, A Johnson & Co, H Branson & Son, A A McKethan, S Boon, Taylor & Underwood, S W Tillinghast & Co, G W McDonald, E W Wilkings, C T Haigh & Son, E L & J A Pemberton, James Kyle, S T Hawley & Son, W McIntyre, B Rose & Son, E J Hale, and J Brooksbank, of this place; and F J Swann, Brown, Overman & Co, D N Beale, Jesse Smith, Wm Murphy & Co, Boger & Wilson, George Elliott, J S McCubbins & Co, of the interior.

March 15.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for Jenkins & Roberts, J F Chambers, Rockfish Co, Boger & Maxwell, E F Lilly, R T Long, H & E J Lilly, C A Brown, G Lauder, T S Lutterloh, G M Bradier, N L Stith, D & T L Johnson, Smith & Barber, D McNeill, J G & T B Lash, J & C J Cowles, J D Starr, J Kirkland, A Zachery, A McLennon, Hearne & Davis, Beaver Creek Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, C Lutterloh, H Stanton, B Rose & Son, C T Haigh & Son, J Worth, Marsh & Moffat, A M Campbell, Earnhardt & Moss, B C Douthit, Ennis & Shemwell, Blackwell & Co, Mickle & Ashe, E L & J A Pemberton, J & T Waddill, H M Stroud, M W McNair, E Fuller, C A Millan, I Cox, J H Hall, W Munroe, Hall & Hall, Dr E B Clark

March 16.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for E W Willkings, J Kyle, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Powell, C S Barbee, and W Prior, of this place; and for W Murphy & Co, J McRorie, Boner & Crist, Brown, Overman & Co, W B McCorkle & Son, J Stafford, N R Blue, and Mrs N R Boyden, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.—Br. Brig Juliet from Falmouth, Jamaica; Schr. R. & H. Estell from New York. 10.—Schrs. Mary Augusta from Savannah, Jonas Smith and Ira Brewster from New York. 12.—Barque Nancy Treat from N. York; Brigs Isola from Norfolk, Va., Sam. Small from Boston, Wm. Purrington from Guadaloupe; Schrs. Sarah Elizabeth and Lillia Saunders from Philadelphia, Minerva from Providence, R. I., Telegraph from N. York, Nancy from Beaufort, N C. 13.—Brig Sterling from Cienfugos; Schrs. Rosannah Rose from Providence, R. I., Gen. Peary from N. York, Ben. Franklin from Westport, Me., Judith Ward from Bermuda.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 19.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,		6¼ a	7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,		20½ a	
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,		6½ a	7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,		25 a	30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,		5 a	
Cotton,	11¾ a	Oats,		40 a	42½
Corn,	60 a 65	Oil, Linseed,		65 a	70
Coffee,	16 a 17½	Powder,	5 00 a	6	00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,		1¾ a	2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,		6 a	9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,		11 a	12½
Flour,	4 a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a		
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.		45 a	50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,		2 a	2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4¼	Tallow,		10 a	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,		75 a	80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,		35 a	36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,		11 a	12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¾	White Lead,		2 a	2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

Remarks.—Cotton dull at 11¾. Corn 60 to 65. No change in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 7½; market well supplied and sales dull. Corn 48 to 52½; good supply. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50; stock considerably reduced. Lard 7 to 7½. Nothing doing in Lumber. Timber—Shipping 7 00 to 7 50, Mill 50 to 6 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 80, Hard 1 10. Spirits 24½ to 25. Tar 1 10.

Cotton at New York, 11¼ for Middling Uplands. At New Orleans, Middling 10¾ to 10¾. At Charleston 10½ to 11¾; Middling to good middling 10¾ to 11. At Cheraw 10 to 11½; sales of the week 300 bales.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,599,206 bales, against 1,928,932 last year. Decrease 329,726 bales.

CHEESE.

A SMALL lot of Prime ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 18, 1850. 11tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1850.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—A large part of our space is occupied by the great and patriotic speech of Mr. Webster, which should be read by every man in the country. It has had an effect on public opinion and feeling more powerful probably than any speech ever delivered. And if any thing can, it will harmonize and eventually settle the matters in dispute between the North and the South. In the South, no voice has been raised against it, so far as we have heard. All is praise, notwithstanding the frank avowals of unwavering hostility to any extension of slavery, beyond what is already stipulated for. But the fearless advocacy of a full compliance with the letter and spirit of the constitution, in opposition to the feelings and acts of so many of the speaker's Northern friends and constituents, is a spectacle to command the admiration of every generous and just mind. To say that the Washington Union and the Charleston Mercury are lavish of praise, is enough as to the South.

At the North, admiration is the predominant, but not the universal feeling. Such abolition papers as the N. Y. Evening Post and Tribune, denounce it bitterly, and the speaker as a traitor to the cause of freedom; and even one of the Whig papers in Boston follows suit. But the Daily Advertiser of that city, decidedly the leading Whig paper in New England, warmly sustains Mr. Webster, and declares that the Boston public fully *support* him. This is truly gratifying. The New York and Philadelphia press generally approves of the speech.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express thinks that Mr. Webster's views cannot go down in Congress, for the reason, remarkable enough if true, that there are full 30, and probably 40, Southern members of Congress who are in favor of disunion *per se*, who mean to have a Southern Confederacy, and to attach to it Cuba and Central America. And for the further reason that the North will not admit the obligation which Mr. Webster admits, to make four more slave States out of Texas.

PLANK ROADS.—We are favored with the official Report of the Secretary of the State of New York, of the Plank Road Companies organized in that State, between the 18th af August 1847, and the 7th of February 1850. The number is astonishing, viz: 182 Companies; the aggregate capital stock $3,700,800; the aggregate number of miles of the roads 2,019¾. The longest route is 36 miles; the shortest 1¼. The largest capital $80,000; the smallest $1,600.

There is in New York a General Plank Road Law, under which a company can be formed at any time, and obtain a charter without the necessity of waiting for the Legislature to assemble and pass a special law applicable to each particular case. We hope to see a similar law passed at the next session of our Legislature. Would that we could add, that we hope to see a like use made of such a law in this State. It is evident that Plank Roads will soon be found in every part of that great State, and that they are destined to enter largely into competition with, if they do not supercede, their numerous Rail Roads and Canals. If applicable to New York, and necessary to her convenience and prosperity, how much more to ours!

MORE PLANK ROADS PROJECTED.—We were informed a few days ago that a movement has already been made preliminary to the formation of a company for a Plank Road towards Raleigh.

And, we are requested by a friend to suggest to our Richmond and Montgomery friends, to come to the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the present company on the 11th proximo, and let us see if we cannot jointly get up a company to make a road to penetrate that rich and productive section of our State. In this suggestion we heartily concur. Let us have a road to Dumas's Ferry, by all means, and as much further as the people will carry it. It is, we believe, within the privileges of the present charter, so that we need not wait for another session of the Legislature.

We learn that all prejudices against this kind of road disappear whenever it is actually seen and travelled on. A farmer stated a day or two ago, that his team drew a load equal to 18 bbls. of flour, 7 miles in 1 hour and 10 minutes, with perfect ease, and that any horse in his team could move his wagon with 30 bbls. of flour, at any part of the road between Murchison's Factory and this town.

PROMPT.—At Wetumpka, Ala. books of subscription were opened on the 4th inst. for subscriptions to three Plank Roads from that town; and on the next day, the 5th, the work was commenced. On the two days the subscriptions reached $205,700, and 10 per cent. of the whole was paid in cash. This can't be beat.

WILMINGTON RAILROAD.—We rejoice to see that there has been a large increase in the receipts on this road, to reward the untiring enterprise of its proprietors. For the last five months the receipts have been $144,744 13, against $112,627 50, for the corresponding period last year. Increase $32,116 63.

COTTON.—The stock of Cotton in Liverpool on the 22d ult. was 521,000 bales, against 384,000 at the same time last year. Increase 137,000 bales. And this large increase has happened notwithstanding the exports to England are 275,636 bales less than to same date last year. We presume it is this increase which has not only prevented the article from rising as high as was expected, but has given it a downward tendency for a few weeks past.

In this town we are independent of the Liverpool market. When our cottons were worth 11¼ in New York last week, they were selling here at 11¾. The demand is for the factories in this place and neighborhood, and it makes this just now the highest cotton market in the country.

P. S. The article has rallied ⅛ to ¼ in New York and New Orleans, but not in Charleston.

THE CARTHAGE MAIL.—Mr. MacRae, Postmaster in this town, has shown us orders from the Department changing the schedule for this mail. It is hereafter to "leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Silver Hill on Thursday in time to connect with the mail from Raleigh, say by 12 M.; and arrive at Lexington same day by 5 P. M. Leave Lexington every Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Fayetteville next Sunday at 6 P. M."

This will, we think, be a satisfactory schedule to the people on that route, which is becoming one of more importance as the Plank Road progresses. When that is finished we hope to see a stage route established, to run two or three times a week.

Subscribers to the Observer at Carthage will hereafter receive their papers on the evening of its date, and so on to Lexington on Thursday afternoon.

Yesterday was Mr. Calhoun's birth-day. He is 68.

PANORAMA.—We have not had an opportunity as yet to see the Exhibition advertised in this paper; but learn from those who have, that it is highly interesting.

WHIG MEETINGS.

Ashe County.—Approved Gov. Manly's administration, and express confidence in him. Twelve Delegates appointed to the Convention.

Northampton.—Undiminished confidence in our present Governor, and his re-nomination will meet their hearty approval. Ten Delegates appointed. The meeting expressed unwavering attachment to the Union, and a desire for a spirit of moderation and mutual concession; also, the strongest confidence in Gen. Taylor.

Hyde.—Approves the administration of Gov'r Manly, and pledges support to the nominee of the Convention. 21 Delegates appointed. Confidence expressed in Gen. Taylor and Congress; love of the Union avowed; a determination expressed to stand shoulder with the whole South; but "they cannot believe in the necessity of the proposed Convention at Nashville."

Franklin.—Resolutions in favor of Gov. Manly; complimentary to Gen. Taylor; and in opposition to the Nashville Convention.

At a Southern Rights' meeting lately held in Granville, Gen. Saunders and John Kerr, Esq. were invited to speak, and both made strong Union speeches. The former, though he did not advocate the Nashville Convention, thought it best, since it was to be held, that North Carolina should be represented in it. Mr. Kerr was utterly opposed to any representation there. And finally, the meeting struck out the resolution to appoint Delegates, and adopted one, instead, that it is *inexpedient* to send Delegates to either the District or Nashville Convention.

A similar meeting in Brunswick county, resolved to take no action in regard to the Southern Convention; and consequently no delegates were appointed to the District Convention.

A Southern Rights' meeting was held in Warren county on the 26th ult., which heartily approved of the Nashville Convention, and appointed Delegates to a District Convention to send Delegates to it.

At a meeting of the Democracy of New Hanover, last week, the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of this town, was nominated for Governor of the State.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.—It was a mistake of Southern Senators to vote to receive and refer the resolutions of the Southern Rights meeting at Wilmington, N. C. That was the first occasion on which any memorial on the subject was received by the Senate. The uniform course had been, to raise the question of reception, and to lay it on the table. But, the Southern resolutions being received and referred, it is now urged with irrisistible force, that simple justice demands that similar papers on the other side should be likewise received and referred. And they are so disposed of.

M. Bois Lecompte, French Minister to the U. States, arrived in the Canada.

Dr. J. A. Guion and Mr. E. R. Stanly are about to establish a manufactory of woollen goods in Newbern, N. C.

It is said that the Pennsylvanian legislature is about to repeal all its laws which interfere with the recovery of fugitive slaves; and that Ohio is about to make it a penal offence to assist in the recovery of such fugitives.

TRUE.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of the extremes represented by Messrs. Calhoun and Seward, says,—

"There is no compromise with either of these wings, and it had better not be attempted. One wants the constitution changed; the other would disobey it, break his oath, and perjure himself, all for the love of God! Between these extremes, there must be a middle course, and that has in all probability been pointed out by Mr. Webster.

$20 gold coins have been issued by the Mint. They are about the size of a silver dollar, but heavier of course. It is proposed to call them "Washingtons."

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Georgia has arrived at New York, with California dates to the 15th Jan. She has $693,594 in gold dust. Col. Fremont and family were among the passengers.

Lumber had fallen to $70 per M at San Francisco. A number of brick buildings are going up. Half of the people of the city live in tents.

Mrs. Simpson.—A gentleman of this place, now in Havana, states in a letter to a House in this town that Mrs. Simpson, who stands charged with the crime of poisoning her husband, in Fayetteville, was boarding at the same Hotel with himself.—*Wilmington Aurora.*

New Post Offices have been established within the week ending March 2d, at the following places in this State:

Buffalo Ford, Randolph, John Pope, P. M.
Chunkepin, Duplin, James Lamb, P. M.
Lovelace, Wilkes, L. J. Bicknall, P. M.
Catherine Lake, Onslow, Jno. A. Averett, P. M.
Falling Creek, Wayne, M. Cox, P. M.

SUPREME COURT.

The following additional decisions have been delivered:

By RUFFIN, C. J.—In Trice v. Turrentine from Orange; judgment reversed, repleader ordered, and a venire de novo awarded. Also, in Jackson v. Hampton, from Surry, directing judgment to be rendered on the verdict. Also, in State v. Dove, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Whicker v. Roberts, from Stokes; judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Tisdall v. Bailey, in equity, from Johnston; decree for plaintiff. Also, in Henderson v. Womack, in equity, from Caswell. Also, in Mills v. Adams, in equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Ingram v. Kirkpatrick, in equity, from Richmond, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.

By PEARSON, J.—In Doe ex dem, Reed v. Earnhart, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wiswall v. Brinson, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Fisher v. Carroll, in equity, from Sampson, directing issues to be tried in the Superior Court. Also, in Watson v. Mateer, in equity, from Rockingham, directing a decree for plaintiff.

By NASH, J.—In Festerman v. Parker, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barber v. Armstead, from Wake, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Homer v. Dunnegan, in equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Dunn v. Patterson, in equity, from Franklin, directing the report of the Clerk to be opened for further testimony.—*Raleigh Register.*

Council of State.—We are informed that the Governor has summoned the Council of State to convene on Monday, the 8th of April, ensuing, for the purpose of appointing a Board of Internal Improvements, as required by law.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Webster's Speech.—The *Republic* says it received orders for 40,000 copies of Mr. Webster's speech, in pamphlet form, in one day.

Georgia.—Gov. Towns has issued a proclamation, recommending an election, to be held in April next, for Delegates to the Southern Convention.

The Woodworth Planing Machine Patent.—The Committee of Patents in the Senate, have decided against the renewal of this patent. This is an interesting item of intelligence to inventors generally, as the Woodworth patent has hitherto been a subject of almost interminable legal litigation.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday the 8th, Mr. Badger replied at some length to remarks of Mr. Walker of Wisconsin, on the criminal law of North Carolina, in its application to the relation of master and slave. He showed, by quotations from the decisions of the Supreme Court, as delivered by Chief Justices Taylor, Henderson, and Ruffin, and Judge Gaston, that Mr. Walker had not accurately stated our law, and that the life of the slave was duly protected by it.

Mr. B. declared his intention to speak on the general question at some future day.

On Monday the 11th, Mr. Seward spoke for three hours in favor of the admission of California. He was opposed to all legislative compromises. He was always prepared to vote for abolition in the District of Columbia. He differed from Mr. Webster in regard to Texas. He did not think the North had agreed to admit four more slave States, out of Texas; for himself he never would vote for the admission of another slave State. Slavery was contrary to the laws of nature. Its day had gone by. It would be gradually abolished, or, if a dissolution of the Union should take place, it would be extirpated by the sword. But there need be no fear as to the safety of the Union. The fugitive slave bill could never be enforced, &c. &c.

Mr. Webster read the following section of the joint resolution for the admission of Texas, to show, that the consent of Congress was not necessary to enable the four new States to come in as they pleased, as respects slavery:—

"And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire."

Mr. Berrien corrected some misstatements of facts presented by Mr. Seward.

On Tuesday, Mr. Foote endeavored to get his Committee appointed, when a rather amusing colloquy took place between himself and Mr. Hale, (not of sufficient importance for re-publication.) The subject was taken up by a vote of 24 to 22. Messrs. Clay, Butler, and Foote then spoke briefly. Mr. Clay advocated the appointment of the committee, Mr. Butler opposed it, as premature; until the hour for the special order, (Mr. Clay's Compromise,) on which Mr. Turney spoke for two hours, declaring that he would vote against the admission of California. After which an Executive session was held.

On Wednesday, a memorial was presented from the Senators and Representatives elected by California, requesting, in the name of the people of California, admission into the Union as a State.

Mr. Seward presented a number of petitions against slavery in the territories, or the admission of any new State except with a prohibition of slavery. They were received and referred, by a vote of 18 to 13.

He also presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or for the removal of the seat of government.

Mr. Badger objected to its reception, on the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to remove the seat of government.

Messrs. Butler of S. C. and King of Ala. declared their determination never again to vote against the reception of any petition, no matter of what character. The latter avowed the opinion, that the former rule of the other House refusing to receive abolition petitions, had been an unfortunate rule. He admitted that it had made thousands of abolitionists, by stirring up an excitement in favor of the right of petition. [This is true; it is a tardy admission of what we and many others have always said.] The petition was laid on the table, 24 to 7.

Mr. Foote's proposition for a Select Committee was again taken up, and debated at considerable length.

Mr. Webster thought no benefit could now arise from the committee; he had no hope that any series of resolutions for the settlement of all the questions could be adopted. He was clearly of opinion that California ought to be admitted just as she is.

Mr. Cass said there was little hope from this committee. He complimented Mr. Foote and attacked Mr. Calhoun's speech. The Wilmot Proviso was buried, and the Missouri Compromise could not pass. But we were bound to pass the fugitive slave act. Mr. Seward's speech was the most dangerous he had ever heard.

Mr. Dawson, in reply to Mr. Seward, denied any right of the latter to speak for the Whig party.

A long and warm discussion took place between Messrs. Cass and Foote, on one side, and Mr. Calhoun on the other, in regard to the speech of the latter. Mr. Foote denied the right of any man to make a new issue for the South, such as Mr. Calhoun had done—an issue which puts the Union in peril, and subjects the cause of the South to certain overthrow.

Mr. Douglass spoke two hours, without concluding, in favor of the admission of California.

On Thursday, Mr. Seward presented sundry petitions, praying that persons charged with being fugitives from slavery, be allowed the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Pratt moved to lay the motion to receive the petitions on the table, considering them as calculated to produce excitement, and as being petitions to deprive the South of the rights constitutionally guarantied.

Mr. Badger regretted that the objection had been made. There was a bill before the Senate on the subject of fugitive slaves, and there was no reason why the people of the United States should not have a right to express their opinions to the Senate as to the form we shall give to the measure we are going to adopt? It seems to me gentlemen are running away with this subject, and for misled objects. It is said that the object is to prevent the producing of excitement; but permit me to say, in the most kind and friendly manner, that whatever he may design, the course the Senator from Maryland is now taking, if persisted in, will but increase the excitement——

Mr. Seward, (in his seat.) There is no doubt of it.

Mr. Badger. And will but tend to produce the very results he desires to avoid. It is placing us in a false position on this subject; and as if we thought that no man in the country, no body of men, in whatever respectful terms they thought proper to use, had a right to indicate to us their views as to the adoption of a particular measure before this body. I hope to show, when I have an opportunity of presenting my views on the subject, that what is asked by the petitioners is absurd and preposterous, and that all the declamation we have heard in regard to it has just as much to do with deciding this question as it has an abstract question in theology. I expect to show and to demonstrate this—not to the satisfaction of the Senator from New Hampshire, because he has declared that he meant to hold on to his position any how. But because I differ from the petitioners, does that imply that the petitioners have no right to present and to ask the Senate to shape the bill as they may think proper? It seems to me that this would be carrying the thing to an extreme.

Mr. King of Ala. said, as it was a subject of legislation, and the question is now before the Senate, he would make no objection to the reception of the petition. He appealed to Mr. Pratt to withdraw his motion.

Finally, the petition was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Douglass spoke an hour and a half in conclusion on California.

Mr. Cass also concluded his speech. Both were in favor of the immediate admission of California. Mr. Cass replied to many of Mr. Calhoun's positions.

On Friday, a three hours' debate on the Census bill. Not a word on slavery!

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, Mr. P. King of New York presented the abolition resolutions of the Legislature of New York, and moved to suspend the rules for the immediate consideration of a motion to print them. Yeas 107, Nays 63. There being less than two-thirds for the motion, it was rejected.

Mr. Fowler of Mass. spoke on the slavery question in entire opposition to Mr. Webster's views.

On Tuesday, a resolution was adopted, to print 50,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office Report, and 100,000 copies of the Agricultural portion.

Messrs. Gorman and Butler spoke on California.

On Wednesday, nothing of interest.

On Thursday, several speeches on slavery.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1850.

Seldom have I witnessed so intensely an exciting scene as occurred in the Senate to-day. The appearance of things was neither very promising nor compromising! Indeed looking at the countenances of the combatants, you would almost have imagined that you saw the butt ends of bowie knives, and the muzzles of revolvers. They literally looked daggers at each other. It all arose from a short speech in which Mr. Cass tried to rap the knuckles of the South Carolinian, and he got rapped back again pretty hard. Had a hornet's nest been ripped open, there could not have been let loose much more venom than manifested itself, before it was concluded. Almost every body got mixed up in it.

Mr. Cass said he had heard Mr Calhoun 'tother day with great regret upon various points. He insinuated that Mr Calhoun's mind was made gloomy by scenes of the sick chamber. Mr. Calhoun retorted that it would have been better for the country had Mr. Cass been sick during the last campaign, in place of running for President. Mr. Calhoun also said that if the Union was to be dissolved, it was due mostly to the intrigues of Gen. Cass in the last election. Gen. Cass walked into Gov Seward of New York, and declared that if that gentleman was at the head of affairs, the Union would not last one day. Senator Seward seemed to say, "well! even if the Union was dissolving, the people know too much to trust you with the management of affairs even for one hour!" Senator Foote was on his feet a dozen times. Mr. Calhoun frowned him down, saying "keep cool, my young friend, your impulsive nature runs away with you;" but what's a *foot* made for but to run away with? Mr. Foote complained that Mr. Calhoun had not consulted his friends before he spoke of an amendment to the constitution. Mr. Calhoun replied that he never consulted any but his own conscience when about to speak. He ridiculed Foote for running about the

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs, quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg, " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayettoville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Bank of Fayetteville,

15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
J. JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

CLARIFIED SUGAR.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,

2 Hhds. Clarified Sugar,
15 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, sweet and cheap.

Feb. 16. 7-2m

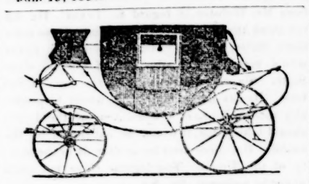
PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 94tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

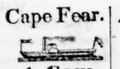
☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Transportation on the Cape Fear.



Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THIS long-established and favorably-known Company hereby inform the Shipping public, that the Steamers and Lighters belonging to said Company are in good repair and condition for carrying Freight, with efficient Captains, Engineers, Pilots, &c., and as heretofore will carry Freight up and down the River from this place to Wilmington on as favorable terms as any Line on the River. Thankful to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance; and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

N. B. Shippers should be careful, in sending Goods intended for this Line, to have their Packages marked, Bills Lading filled up, and communications addressed, to the "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Company at Wilmington," (and, if intended for the Company at this place,) Fayetteville. By attending to the above directions, the Company will take charge of the Goods as soon as they are landed in Wilmington, and bring them up with as little delay as possible.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

A good Cart and Dray Horse

for Sale. J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 14, 1850. 2tf

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM,

AND

NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

A few quintals of prime COD

FISH, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 26, 1850. 4tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it removes and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distress in pains and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this (or the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was to very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and debility, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts [illegible] which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates or cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eye and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—who, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla will rectify this. It is peculiarly adapted to children of slender constitutions, and when diluted with water, it is a delightful beverage, and children love it dearly. It will prevent and cure the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. We trust there is no father or mother who is so pennurious or inhuman as to deprive their children for a dollar, of this invaluable remedy, which will certainly restore them to health.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D
J. WILSON M. D.
R. R. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Notice of Removal.—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Dealers in Medicines generally throughout the United States.

HYSON, Imperial, Oolong TEAS; Jujube Paste; London Mustard; best Salad Oil; Arrowroot; Farina; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Pepper; Spice; Cinnamon; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal Æratus; Yeast Powders. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 6tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmingtbn," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of Pensions, and remit as directed. Printed forms furnished to such as desire them gratis. ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1850. 8-4w

STORE HOUSE AND APPURTENANCES
FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post-office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Feb. 12, 1850. 8-3m

P. S. In selling goods by Mr. Long 14 years here, he will not lose $50 by bad debts.

TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Second Instalment of twelve and a half per cent, per share, on the capital stock of the above Company, fell due on the fifteenth of December, 1849.

The Third Instalment, at the same rate, will fall due on the fifteenth of March next.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. N. v. Co.

Pittsborough, Feb. 17, 1850. 8-4w

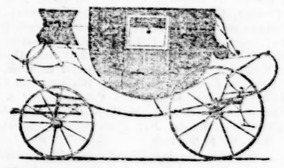
NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

GEORGE F. BROWN & BRO.
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 4 South Liberty St., Baltimore,

HAVE in Store, and offer for sale, an extensive stock of *genuine and unsophisticated* DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c. &c., to which they particularly call the attention of the trade.

All articles used as Medicine, that are received into our establishment, are guaranteed to be genuine, and of the proper strength and purity.

It is the object of the proprietors to make their establishment one that can be fully relied upon by the Druggist, Physician, and Manufacturer, as a place where genuine and pure articles can at all times be obtained at moderate prices.

The trade in patent preparations now being a very important one throughout the country, the proprietors will keep constantly on hand a supply of the standard preparations of the day, and will in